

THE TIMES Tomorrow

So far it seems to have been the "peace women" who have attracted most of the attention in the growing debate over nuclear weapons and disarmament, but Lady Olga Maitland (below), Tory activist, gossip columnist and mother, is trying to change all that. She has formed a group called Women for Defence to promote the view that nuclear missiles are an essential bulwark of freedom. The Wednesday Page talks to both Lady Olga and the chairman of CND, Joan Ruddock, about a woman's place in the arms debate.



Spectrum visits Ilkley Moor to meet a band of dedicated amateur archaeologists whose discoveries could change our view of what life was like in the Bronze Age. In a Special Report, Robert Flin looks at the future of Cyprus, the divided island where road signs point to places the traveller cannot reach and the telephone directory seems to have been produced in a world of make-believe.

'£1m raid' on security company

About £1m is believed to have been stolen yesterday when hooded, armed men burst into the headquarters of Security Express behind Liverpool Street station, London and tied up the staff. The raid was not discovered until last night when the staff escaped after six hours' captivity.

Ulster fury

The Labour leadership denounced two speeches at the Young Socialists' conference calling for the death of British troops in Ulster. The speakers had supported a resolution on solidarity with republicans, which was defeated. Page 2

Killing in error

The IRA said it shot and killed a man watching television at home in mistake for someone else and offered "deepest sympathy" to relatives. Ulster killing, page 2

Hammer attack

Mr Amir Khan, a Labour candidate for the Birmingham Sparkhill ward in next month's local elections has been attacked by two men with a hammer and knife.

Black leader dies

A black community leader was shot dead in a Transvaal village by a white policeman who had earlier accused him of holding an illegal meeting. Page 4

Match riot

A match between Blackburn Rovers and Burnley turned into a riot in which 20 people were injured and 33 arrests were made. Back page

Punjab deaths

Twenty-two people were killed and nearly 100 wounded when Indian riot police opened fire at 12 places across Punjab state to scatter militant Sikh demonstrators. Earlier story, page 4

Funds crisis

The World Bank is seeking Britain's aid to help save the cash-starved International Development Association. The bank wants the UK to put pressure on America to pay its agreed contribution to the Third World aid fund. Page 15

Leader page, 11
Letters: On Police Bill, from Mr G. Bindman and others; arms race, from Professor M. J. Pentz and others; Ethiopia, from Dr K. B. Griffin, and Mr J. Bennett. Leading articles: Nuclear disarmament; Seamen's dispute; Local Government Audit Commission. Features, pages 8-10: Edward Heath asks: Where are the action men? *ATimes* Portrait of Jonathan Aitken; Second thoughts on the welfare state. Spectrum: One in the i for a telemaker. Fashion: A new angle on the Body, by Suzy Menkes. **Obituary, page 12**
Gloria Swanson

Home News	2-4	Events	24
Overseas	4, 6	Law Report	12
Archaeology	12	Science	2
Arts	13	Sport	19-21
Business	14-16	TV & Radio	23
Church	12	Theatre, etc	23
Comment	24	Universities	12
Crossword	24	Weather	24
Jigsaw	10	Wills	12

Guerrillas murder three whites in Matabeleland

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

A Senator of Zimbabwe's white opposition Republican Front party, his daughter and a young woman visitor from Britain were murdered by marauding guerrillas at the weekend during a barbecue at the Senator's farm in Matabeleland, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Senator Paul Savage, aged 70, his daughter Colleen, aged 20, and an unidentified woman thought to be a friend of Miss Savage's from a British university, were shot down in cold blood by a band of about 20 dissidents, the spokesman said.

Mrs Betty Savage, the Senator's wife, was badly wounded in the attack on his farm near Gwanda, about 75 miles south of Bulawayo.

The dissidents, renegades of Mr Joshua Nkomo's former Zimbu army, came to the farm on Sunday night and first chased away farm labourers before surrounding the home-stead as the Savages and their guest were preparing a barbecue outside.

The dissidents approached the group, ordered them to raise their hands and then opened fire with automatic rifles. After the killings the house was ransacked.

It is understood that one of the dissidents was accidentally

killed in the shooting, apparently by his comrades. He was buried by his fellows in a shallow grave near by.

The British High Commission here said that the Foreign Office had been passed a name thought to be that of Miss Savage's friend, but that no identification had been made and her passport had not been found.

"She was not registered with us as a visitor," a spokesman said. A source in the R.F., the party represented by Senator Savage, said his daughter had been studying veterinary science in Britain and had recently returned to Zimbabwe for a holiday with a university friend. Senator Savage, a prominent cattle farmer in the Gwanda area, was nominated to the Senate by the party at independence. Mr Ian Smith, the R.F. leader, said in a telephone interview from his ranch near Shurugwi, in the Midlands, that the killings were "absolutely horrific". He said Senator Savage was one of his greatest friends and he felt "deeply depressed" by his death.

The killings indicate a spread in the area affected by dissidents who have made white farmers in the province a principal target. At least 15

members of the farming community have been murdered in the latest wave of dissident violence which started in December.

In the last such attack, less than three weeks ago, Mr Eric Stratford, his wife and their two grandchildren were executed at pistol point on the Stratford ranch near Nyamandlovu.

Like almost all other attacks on white farmers, that was in the ravaged region to the North of Bulawayo where Government security forces recently conducted a bloody purge of Nkomo supporters suspected of aiding the dissidents.

A spokesman for the Commercial Farmers' Union yesterday expressed alarm at the spread of violence to the Gwanda area.

Speaking from his London hotel, Mr Joshua Nkomo the Zapu leader expressed horror at the killings. He said it was premature to assert who the killers were. "It could be dissidents or it could be someone else," he said, implying that the Government could be using agents provocateurs to justify the harsh tactics being used by the army in Matabeleland.

"Whoever is responsible has nothing to do with me or with Zapu," said Mr Nkomo.

HMS Keren dispute

Seamen's leaders to talk peace

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Seamen's union leaders agreed last night to peace talks with the Blue Star shipping line that could end the Royal Navy takeover of HMS Keren, the Falklands troopship commandeered by naval ratings in a clandestine operation four days ago.

Mr Sam McLuskie, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, is to lead fresh negotiations on wage rates for about sixty seamen due to take the ship to the South Atlantic under a management contract with Blue Star.

The union's leaders meet at their headquarters in Clapham, south London, this morning to draw up plans for a worldwide strike in protest at the "seizure" of HMS Keren - formerly the cross-channel ferry St Edmund - but it now seems possible that industrial action will be averted by a compromise offer.

Mr James Slater, the union's general secretary, said: "I am sure we can come to a

satisfactory settlement if they are prepared to negotiate".

The seamen's wrath is still largely directed at the Ministry of Defence over the naval operation at the dead of night last Thursday to repossess HMS Keren at Wallsend after members of the civilian crew had been told to go on shore leave for Easter.

It is now clear that the NUS will not obstruct the sailing of the Cunard Countess, due to take 550 relatives of the Falklands casualties from Montevideo, Uruguay, to Port Stanley today. The NUS says its battle is with the Ministry of Defence, not with the widows of the war dead, some of whom were merchant seamen.

Today's talks with Blue Star, the company chartered by the Government to run HMS Keren as a troopship linking the Falklands with Ascension Island, will return to the union's claim for Channel ferry wages and conditions to be paid in the South Atlantic.

If conceded, the NUS de-

mand would increase rates from £160 per week in the conflict zone to £200 per week.

Basic rates for Royal Navy ratings are £112 a week with extra allowances and Service chiefs fear a serious knock-on effect among the civilian crews of 27 ships on charter in the South Atlantic and the crews of naval vessels.

The cue for fresh negotiations on pay for merchant seamen to crew HMS Keren came early yesterday when Mr Jerry Wain, Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said in a radio interview: "I simply want to get this ship properly crewed, with civilian managers running it in the normal way. I hope the NUS will sit down and agree to appropriate rates and crewing levels."

This hint was taken up by Blue Star management, according to union sources, and contacts with the NUS preparatory to reopening negotiations were established.

Leading article, page 11

Gloria Swanson dies in her sleep at 84

New York (AP) - Gloria Swanson, star of the silent films who became the epitome of Hollywood's golden years, died yesterday in a New York hospital after a brief illness, she was 84. A spokesman for the hospital said she had died in her sleep.

Miss Swanson, who began her career at the age of 15, was active professionally into the seventies.

Her 1980 autobiography created a sensation when she discussed an extramarital love affair she said she had with Joseph Kennedy, the patriarch of the Kennedy family. "If I

didn't write about it, someone else certainly would", she later explained.

She began her career as a bathing beauty extra in comedies and soon soared to stardom. She left the screen in 1936 but came back in 1949 to star in *Sunset Boulevard*, the story of a demetised, aging film star.

Among her six husbands was a French marquis. Hollywood writers called her "Glorious Gloria" and "Glamorous Gloria". She was born Gloria May Josephine Swanson in Chicago.

Obituary, page 12

Shergar call thought to be another hoax

Two telephone calls to Radio Telefis Eireann, in the Irish Republic, yesterday claimed that "Shergar", the kidnapped stallion, would be released today. The calls, made by a man speaking with an English accent, who used a previously known code word, came after a weekend of rumour in Dublin that a £1.5m ransom had been paid in France. Police in the republic were treating the call sceptically, as another apparently by the same man, was made on April Fool's Day.

An extra guard has been put on the Aga Khan's Ballymany Stud at Newbridge, co Kildare.

Camden Lock soap opera gets new leading man

By David Hewson

Commercial television's real-life soap opera, the breakfast station TV-am, changed the role of two of its star presenters and brought in a new boss yesterday in the hope of reviving its flagging audience ratings.

The long-awaited announcement at the company's Camden Lock headquarters had all the hallmarks of a good episode of *Dallas*. Clean-cut unknown sports reporter Nick Owen, 35, found himself thrust into the job of breakfast show presenter, and explained his promotion by proclaiming: "It's because I'm, so very ordinary really."

New media supremo Greg Dyke, 35, who started adult life as a trainee manager with Marks & Spencer, opened his term of office as editor-in-chief with the declaration that the station's output had been wrong from day one back in February, by appealing to a certain section of a certain community in London.

The new TV-am, which will not be unveiled until May, will be a more popular combination of "fun, entertainment and news", along the lines of London Weekend's bright and breezy *Six O'Clock Show*, which Mr Dyke has edited for the past two years.

Part of this recipe will



Role reshuffle: Nick Owen (left), breakfast show presenter; Hilary Lawson, deputy chief executive, and Greg Dyke, editor-in-chief, from London Weekend Television.

involve the transfer of David Frost and Robert Kee from the roles of presenters to reporters involved in special features. The future of the remaining members of the station's Famous Five team of presenters, Anna Ford, Angela Rippon and Michael Parkinson, and possible pay cuts, will now be a subject for discussion between them and Mr Dyke.

Mr Jonathan Aitken, the Conservative MP for Thanet, East, whose family company owns the largest single stake in the station, and who ousted Mr Peter Jay as chief executive three weeks ago, maintained yesterday that media interest in

TV-am's continuing crises was out of proportion.

"This company has suffered from a disease called over-exposure and over-hype by competing media organizations", Mr Aitken told a packed press conference called by the station. But in a message to staff Mr Aitken outlined some of the financial problems facing the company. These meant, he said, that freelance shifts and overtime payments would have to be curtailed, though redundancies would only be considered as a last resort.

Mr Aitken said that reports that TV-am was losing £125,000

Relatives of the dead leave for Falklands

By Alan Hamilton

Five hundred and fifty relatives of those members of the British task force who died in the Falklands leave London today on a pilgrimage to the graves and battlefields of the South Atlantic.

British Airways is providing a Boeing 747 and a Lockheed TriStar free of charge to fly the party to Montevideo in Uruguay. At the end of the 15-hour flight they will transfer to the cruise liner Cunard Countess, chartered by the Ministry of Defence for the four-day voyage to the Falklands.

The operation appears to have overcome two potential obstacles.

First, suggestions that the Argentine authorities might prevent the party landing at their capital have been discounted now that Britain has agreed to a visit by relatives of the Argentine dead to their own Falklands war graves.

Second, Mr James Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, said yesterday that he expected the Cunard Countess to be exempted from any shipping strike over the seizure of HMS Keren by the Royal Navy from its firing-out yard on the Tyne.

Yesterday, the relatives gathered in Cunard's hotel at Hammersmith, west London, to meet and be briefed on their journey. Selfridges, the London store, has supplied free toys and sweets for the 100 children in the party.

The relatives are due to arrive in the Falklands on

Saturday, and they will be accommodated on board Cunard Countess throughout their four-day visit. As soon as they arrive they will be taken on a private visit to the military cemetery overlooking San Carlos Water, from which reporters and camera crews are being excluded for the day.

On Sunday they will return to the cemetery for a public service and on Monday the Cunard Countess will sail to the place where HMS Sheffield was attacked and sunk.

About 300 relatives of Argentine war dead are expected to set out in a chartered ship about April 16 to make their own pilgrimage.

Three Argentines have arrived in London hoping to glean some information from authorities here after fruitless inquiries to their own Government about their sons' whereabouts.

The three, led by Señor Isaias Gimenez and including the uncle of Osvaldo Ardiles, the Tottenham Hotspur player, represent the recently formed Commission of Parents of Combatants Missing in the Malvinas and the families of more than 500 missing relatives.

Señor Gimenez says that the Argentine Government has not, despite repeated requests, approached either the British authorities or the Red Cross for help in making contact here with the Ministry of Defence, church officials, and MPs.

Successful lift-off for Challenger

From Christopher Thomas, New York

After a faultless five-day countdown, America's newest space shuttle, Challenger, blasted off on its maiden flight yesterday cheered on by hundreds of thousands of onlookers at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Strong winds high in the atmosphere subsided sufficiently to allow the launch, but it was a close thing. 12 hours earlier and the mission would have had to have been aborted.

The three main engines exploded into life exactly on time at 7.30 pm BST and within 30 seconds the craft was speeding into the atmosphere at 600 miles per hour. The weather was perfect and for several minutes the craft could be seen from the ground by the naked eye.

The main task of the five-day mission is to deploy the first of three sophisticated communications satellites that for the next 20 years will keep America

in touch with its orbiting satellites. They will handle a phenomenal amount of data compared with the volume of material that tracking stations around the world can currently cope with. Once the satellites are fully operational most of the stations will close.

The satellite will be released 175 miles above Earth at rockets will boost it to a position 22,300 miles above the Equator over Brazil.

The second of the satellites to be launched in August, readiness for the proposed deployment of the orbiting Landsat satellite, the experimental space laboratory due to fly on the fifth shuttle flight the Autumn.

The other main event of the mission is a "spacewalk" scheduled for Thursday, the first by American astronauts 10 year.



Diary

One of today's truly great violinists plays a concerto found in few contemporary artists' repertoire, while four days later one of the three great violin concertos will be performed by a violinist who is at the beginning of what is surely destined to be a brilliant career. Such are the ingredients of two intriguingly appealing concertos given by the Orchestra on Sunday 10 and Thursday 14 April.

The Austro-Hungarian composer Carl Goldmark (1830-1915) is perhaps unduly neglected, being principally remembered only for his first opera, "The Queen of Sheba", which was an immediate success in Europe, here and the United States. Indeed, it remained in the repertoire of the Vienna Staatsoper until 1938.

Goldmark's first instrument was the violin, and due to very poor family circumstances (he was one of more than twenty children), he was to a remarkable degree self-taught. His violin concerto in A minor, while enjoying initial popularity, is only infrequently performed today. But you have an opportunity to hear it played by the matchless virtuoso, Itzhak Perlman, on Sunday 10 April, 7.30pm at the Royal Festival Hall.

The following Thursday, the young Japanese violinist Yuzuko Horigome will perform the Mendelssohn concerto. Miss Horigome was the acclaimed prize-winner at the Queen Elisabeth of the Belgians International Competition in Brussels in 1980. Her British debut with the Orchestra in the Barbican last month drew the following comment - "... a young virtuoso of inimitable technical ability, immaculate musicianship..." (D. Tel.) Both concertos will be conducted by André Previn, our Conductor Emeritus, whom we are delighted to welcome back.

Sunday 10 April 7.30
Dvorak
Symonic Dances Op. 72, Nos. 1, 2, 5
Goldmark
Violin Concerto in A Minor
Debussy
Nocturnes
Debussy
La Mer
Itzhak Perlman, Violin
André Previn, Conductor
£8.00 £7.00 £5.80 £4.50 £3.50 £2.40
Sponsored by Peter Shymkent

Thursday 14 April 8.00
Mendelssohn
Violin Concerto in E minor
Previn
Excerpts from Cinderella
Yuzuko Horigome, Violin
André Previn, Conductor
£7.70 £6.60 £5.50 £4.40 £3.30 £2.20
In association with British Airways
R.F.E. Box Office 01-928 3191
C.C. bookings 01-928 6544



Politicians well on way to controlling school curriculum, union is told

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, St Helier

Politicians are well on the way to controlling what is taught in schools as a result of the Government's actions, Mr. Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said yesterday.

In a 75-minute address to the union's conference in St Helier, Jersey, he said that what was a dangerous development; it contradicted the British tradition, which was to leave the curriculum to the teachers.

"I wonder how much [Dr] Rhodes Boyson, who has been going to almost hysterical lengths in misrepresenting what local authorities and schools have been doing to encourage the introduction of peace studies into the curriculum, appreciates that he and his chiefs are themselves paving the way for a time when a government of a different complexion from their own will be presented with the means whereby innovations of the kind they so vigorously condemn will be introduced by a government throughout the country."

Mr Jarvis said that politicians with extreme views of a different political hue might follow present ministers.

"When that happens Sir Keith Joseph and [Dr] Rhodes Boyson and their party will come to regret the day they were no longer prepared to entrust responsibility for curriculum matters to the teaching profession and the local education authority."

Mr Jarvis's examples of the ways in which ministers were moving towards central control of the curriculum were the "wrecking of the Schools Council, the education secretary's plan to regulate the teacher training curriculum, and his proposal for a specific grant for education."

"If the Secretary of State for Education was backed by the Secretary of State for the Environment, with his powers and sanctions against local authorities the like of which had not been seen before", and if he introduced devices like a specific grant mechanism whereby he takes back from local education authorities money already allocated to them in order to give more to those who will do things he wants done, you begin to see just how far we are on the road to the day when Whitehall will control the schools curriculum."

Mr Jarvis also was unhappy about Sir Keith's rejection of proposals for a physics examination to replace the present O-level and CSE ones. The examination boards want physics to be put in its social and economic context, but Sir Keith has vetoed that.

Mr Jarvis said he agreed with a leading article in *The Times Educational Supplement* which said that it must be wrong for a secretary of state or any other politician to decide this issue.

Unilateralist teachers defeated

Supporters of unilateral nuclear disarmament were heavily defeated at the National Union of Teachers' conference in Jersey yesterday when crucial parts of their motion were ruled out of order.

The resolution on nuclear disarmament to be debated today is now a watered down version and in no sense unilateralist.

After yesterday's vote the union will not even be discussing the question of cancelling the cruise and Trident missile agreements, the removal of all nuclear bases and weapons from British soil, the founding of a nuclear-free zone in Europe, and support for the World Disarmament Campaign.

Instead it will discuss a motion condemning increased spending on arms and "recognizing" that such resources should be spent on resolving social and economic issues.

That means that the conference has reversed the position it reached last year when the president's ruling that a unilateralist motion was out of order was overturned. The union then passed a resolution that strongly supported unilateral nuclear disarmament.

It was not implemented, however, because counsel's opinion found that the motion broke the union's rules against taking it into the political arena.

Yesterday, the conference decided by 125,908 votes to 101,062 to support the president's ruling that the endorsement of the TUC's peace and disarmament policy was out of order.

Most heat was generated during yesterday's debates, however, over an article in the *Daily Express* about homosexual teachers. Mr Gordon Givens, of the union's executive, said a new law had been reached in journalism.

The question arose because of Jersey's law outlawing all male homosexual acts. Homosexual teachers were angry that the conference was being held in the island.

● The Cooperative Party at its annual conference at Llandudno yesterday voted for unilateral nuclear disarmament (see *Llandudno Correspondent* writes).

Leading article, page 11

Tory education report

Standards 'prizes' proposed

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The introduction of the Conservative competitive ethic into the education system, with schools competing among themselves for awards for improvements in standards, is proposed by the party's education policy group in its report on proposals for the Tory election manifesto.

The confidential late draft of the report, which has now been completed, puts forward the idea of a Queen's award to schools. It states: "Something akin to the Queen's award for industry could be offered to those schools which, in the opinion of an independent panel of judges, have done most to improve their standards over the past 12 months."

It proposes that awards be given nationally by the secretary of state, or on a county basis.

In a section on examinations it says that the retention of O levels is essential. It then makes what is certain to be a controversial proposal for the use of graded tests at a national level to assess the performance of pupils throughout their school careers.

The tests would be included in a personal school record available to all school leavers and their potential employers. The document would include the pupil's attendance record, "and a profile written by the pupil to indicate his or her attitudes and motivation when seeking employment."

On the curriculum the report emphasized the link between education and the creation of wealth. "It was generally agreed that the education system had to some extent neglected the importance of the creation of wealth as the foundation of all social progress."

Courses on the industrial and commercial substructure could "usefully replace" those on educational sociology, on which much time is spent in teacher training establishments, it says.

The group says that more attention should be given to religious education, subject to the right of withdrawal for children whose parents express conscientious objections to their participation.

It mentions a feeling that neglect of religious education often went along with lack of attention to moral education and the inculcation of proper standards of speech, personal appearance and behaviour, as well as duties owed by the individual to the community.

In that respect, it says, the attitude of a minority of teachers left much to be desired.

The policy group, in a section proposing more demanding training courses for teachers, recommends the creation of a general teaching council, with the right to prescribe enforceable standards of training and conduct. It says that union objections to such a council should not be allowed to prevail, particularly as it would not include negotiations on conditions of employment and remuneration.

Such a body would be ultimately composed of teachers directly elected on a regional basis, not by the trade unions. As an interim measure the secretary of state should nominate some of the members while the machinery and policy were being shaped.

There is concern in the report about evidence of serious disciplinary problems in schools. It says that attempts are being made on ideological grounds to weaken the idea that the teacher is in loco parentis, on which all discipline rests.

Although the approach to discipline is a matter for individual schools, local authorities should be prepared to intervene. Gross bullying should be tackled instantly and with the full backing of the authorities and the law.

Special treatment for the children of ethnic minorities which would set them apart from their fellow citizens is rejected in the report. Teaching should always be in English, but where special linguistic help is essential that should be given only on the ground of individual need. Where parents so desire opportunities should be given for children to retain contact with the cultures of their own communities.

Setting out the principles which underlay its studies, the group says that the main feature of the Conservative approach to education is a proper respect for the diversity of needs among children, whatever their ability and degree of maturity, and giving weight to the requirements of all groups, from the top 2 per cent who are very gifted to the much larger group who leave full-time education with no formal qualifications.

It says, however, that the right of parents to avail themselves of independent education is an inalienable one, and in accordance with the international conventions on human rights to which Britain is a party.

Williams challenges dole total

Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the SDP, yesterday accused the Conservatives of wiping 500,000 unemployed people off the unemployment queue with a stroke of a pen. She said that the men, women and school-leavers, who did not have to register because of a change in procedures, were still out of work, although the unemployment figures no longer included them.

"Juggling with statistics is the simplest single way of dealing with unemployment," she told an SDP Alliance rally in Teignmouth yesterday. She gave warning that the Conservatives' manifesto would force another 550,000 people on to the dole in the next two years.

She walked along the promenade before sharing an Alliance cocktail with Mr John Alderson, the Liberal Alliance's prospective parliamentary candidate in Teignbridge. The former Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall told the rally that crime figures had never been so high. And he dismissed the Conservatives' claim that they were the only party for law and order.

Agency lost £2m investment in company

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Welsh Development Agency invested £2m in a loss-making South Wales company in 1978 without investigating production yields, cost or market prices, a Commons committee has disclosed.

P. Leiner and Sons Ltd, a long-established group manufacturing gelatin at Treforest, Pontypridd, went into receivership one year later, owing the agency a further £1.4m for factory rents and services.

In a special report to Parliament the Commons Select Committee of Public Accounts has now agreed to publish closed session evidence, taken nearly three years ago, on the agency's investment.

It had reported in 1980 that the £2m investment had been tied to specific warranties given by Leiner directors and that because the agency was taking legal action against directors for alleged breach of those warranties, the evidence would be withheld from the Commons.

The evidence has been released at the request of the defendants in the legal action, which is expected to be heard before the end of the year.

A report from Sir Douglas Henley, who was Comptroller and Auditor General at the time, said that the agency's investment was a "disastrous failure".

He said that the agency had been misled by the Leiner directors, who had given him a false picture of the company's financial position.

He also said that the agency had been misled by the Leiner directors, who had given him a false picture of the company's financial position.



Sir Douglas Henley, "Key factors not analysed".

time, says that the initial decision to invest was taken in December, 1978, on the basis of an appraisal report and an overall summary by Mr Jack Loveland, the executive director of the agency's industry and investment department.

"This summary pointed out shortcomings in the group's managerial capability and the existence of fierce competition. It advised that if the agency did not invest, the company was likely to be taken over and closed down."

"It concluded, however, that the company's future was well within commercial risk and strongly recommended acceptance. The finance and investment committee endorsed the recommendation."

The board of the agency then approved that recommendation on December 18, 1978, "subject to Leiner's accepting the agency's conditions, including the appointment of a new chief executive acceptable to the agency."

Evidence given by Mr Ian Gray, managing director of the agency, who died last month, then reveals that on the next day, December 19, Mr Loveland reported that he had received an approach from the chairman of Leiner's, asking him if he would be interested in becoming group chief executive.

One month later, Mr Loveland received a formal offer and he joined the company on June 1, 1979.

Sir Douglas pointed out that the agency's own appraisal report "did not analyse certain key factors on which the group's return to profitability and projected increasing profits in future years appeared to depend."

It contained no cash flow analysis, in particular regarding Leiner's requirements should international price competition become more intense. Leiner had assumed that "selling prices would be significantly higher



Easter fanfare: The Broughton Marching Brass and Colour Guard from Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, showing their paces at the London International Band and Display Competition in the White City Stadium, London, yesterday. More than 1,000 young musicians competed in various band displays. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

'Motiveless' killing in Ulster

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Detectives in Northern Ireland were baffled yesterday by the motive for the murder of a middle-aged man who was shot by two gunmen as he watched television at home.

Mr James McCormick, aged 45, was hit in the chest and stomach by at least 12 bullets, fired from two handguns, when the men burst into his house on the "loyalist" Killooley housing estate in Bangor, Co Down, late on Sunday night. His wife, Margaret, also in her forties, was in a satisfactory condition in hospital after being shot in the leg when she opened the door to the men.

The dead man, who has a daughter, aged 19, and a married son, aged 21, had no connections with security forces and was not known to have links with loyalist paramilitary groups. It was thought that the shooting was purely sectarian, that or a case of mistaken identity.

'Motiveless' Inquiry offer brings hope to Ford

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Shop stewards at Ford's strikebound plant at Halewood, Merseyside, will be given an opportunity this morning to call on the four-week stoppage that has cost an estimated £80m in lost production.

Mr Ronald Todd, executive officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is to report on a draft peace formula reached after talks lasting 10 hours with the company under the auspices of the Independent Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

Last night, Mr Todd calculated that it was "a fifty-fifty bet" that the Halewood shop-floor officials would accept the company's offer of an independent three-man committee of inquiry to look into the case of Mr Paul Kelly, an assembly line worker dismissed for alleged

vandalism of a car part worth £6p.

Ford's management is still refusing to reinstate Mr Kelly before the inquiry's findings are known, although he has been promised a cash sum equivalent to basic pay lost since he was dismissed. The 5,000 Halewood strikers have up to now insisted that they will not go back until he is reinstated.

But a decision will still have to go to a mass meeting of the men, which could not be held before tomorrow.

In the other big dispute, 5,000 workers on the Austin Maestro production line at BL's Cowley works will decide tomorrow whether to accept a company formula for ending their week-old walkout.

BL managers yesterday sent a letter to all the strikers, outlining proposals to phase out the twice-daily, three-minute washing time allowed to assembly line workers in return for the prospect of higher bonus earnings as output of the best-selling Maestro model increases.

The prospects for peace were not noticeably improved by BL's tough line, reaffirmed yesterday by a company spokesman who said: "We are not offering money or increased bonuses as a consequence of the elimination of the few minutes' cleaning-up time. Our position is quite firm and quite clear - if Cowley is to improve its efficiency then these minutes have to be removed."

Austin-Rover says that the dispute has cost more than £25m in lost production so far.

US bid to block steel link

A Congressman from the powerful United States House Foreign Affairs Committee has assured Scottish steel union leaders that he will work to block a proposal to link British Steel's Ravenscraig Plant, near Motherwell, and an American steel plant, Mr Peter Kostmayer told union leaders at the Iron and Steel Confederation office in Glasgow yesterday.

"Both the British Steel Corporation and the United States Steel Corporation are using blackmail and threats. But I don't think we should be intimidated. I will tell Mr MacGregor that if he proceeds with this deal, Congress will make it illegal."

Mr Kostmayer is on a Congressional mission to investigate proposals by British Steel to invest £100m in the United States Steel's Fairless plant in Pennsylvania. His committee is considering legislation against foreign steel imports including heavy taxes.

Mr Kostmayer, whose constituency includes the Fairless plant, told the steel union leaders, including Mr Clive Lewis, the Scottish organizer for ISTE, Mr Thomas Brennan, the Ravenscraig Shop Stewards' convenor, that there was a "subsidized" import of steel from the United States to the BSC proposals.

He described Mr MacGregor's plan as "subsidized imports" and said there was hostility to such manoeuvring, both in the American union movement and within Congress.

● A strike by 3,000 steelworkers in the Rotherham area over redundancies at a local British Steel Corporation works is expected to spread today to all BSC's South Yorkshire plants (the Press Association reports).

Reporter ordered out by Young Socialists

Young Socialists expelled a *Daily Mail* reporter from their annual conference at Bridlington, Humberside, yesterday.

About one thousand members of Labour's youth section chanted "Out, out, out" as Mr Bryan Carter, an industrial reporter was escorted to the door by Mr Laurence Coates, a member of the Labour Party NEC.

Mr Carter was expelled for refusing to give assurances on how he would write his report of the Northern Ireland debate.

After stormy behind-the-scenes negotiations failed, Mr Kevin Ramage, chairman of the Young Socialists, told the conference that Mr Carter "intended to highlight one completely misrepresentative speech in support of the IRA gunmen."

"He is prepared to give no assurances that the overwhelming decision of the conference in favour of working class unity in Ireland and opposition to terrorism will be given prominence. In this situation we are appealing to the conference to resolve to withdraw his press facilities."

The leadership of the Young Socialists was clearly embarrassed by two speeches from delegates calling for support for IRA terrorists.

Afterwards Mr Carter said: "They cannot gag the press. I will give no assurances of what will appear in my stories."

The speeches in question were made by Mr Richard Emmett, from Accrington, Lancashire, and Mr Neil James.

Mr Emmett said: "Every bullet in a British soldier is another nail in the coffin of British imperialism."

Mr James, called for "the death of British troops."

But the resolution calling for solidarity with the battle of Irish republicans was overwhelmingly defeated and a resolution that terrorist groups offered no solution was passed.

Overseas selling prices
Australia 20c, Canada 20c, Germany 20c, Japan 20c, South Africa 20c, Switzerland 20c, USA 20c, West Germany 20c, New Zealand 20c, Norway 20c, Sweden 20c, Denmark 20c, Finland 20c, Iceland 20c, Greece 20c, Turkey 20c, Spain 20c, Portugal 20c, France 20c, Italy 20c, Belgium 20c, Netherlands 20c, Luxembourg 20c, Austria 20c, Czech Republic 20c, Slovakia 20c, Poland 20c, Hungary 20c, Czechoslovakia 20c, Yugoslavia 20c, Bulgaria 20c, Romania 20c, Albania 20c, Greece 20c, Turkey 20c, Spain 20c, Portugal 20c, France 20c, Italy 20c, Belgium 20c, Netherlands 20c, Luxembourg 20c, Austria 20c, Czech Republic 20c, Slovakia 20c, Poland 20c, Hungary 20c, Czechoslovakia 20c, Yugoslavia 20c, Bulgaria 20c, Romania 20c, Albania 20c, Greece 20c, Turkey 20c, Spain 20c, Portugal 20c, France 20c, Italy 20c, Belgium 20c, Netherlands 20c, Luxembourg 20c, Austria 20c, Czech Republic 20c, Slovakia 20c, Poland 20c, Hungary 20c, Czechoslovakia 20c, Yugoslavia 20c, Bulgaria 20c, Romania 20c, Albania 20c, Greece 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Arrest over poisoned party punch

Detectors have arrested a youth after a party at which punch was laced with poison, killing another teenager and making five ill.

Gareth Symonds, aged 17, unemployed, died at the weekend, four days after the party at a girl's flat in Norton-on-Tees, Cleveland. At first, he thought he had a hangover, but two days later his family called a doctor to their home in Countisbury Avenue, Norton. He died later in hospital.

The others complained of sickness and dizziness, but did not need hospital treatment.

Det. Chief Inspector John Turner, head of Stockton-on-Tees CID, said yesterday: "A 17-year-old youth has been arrested, and released on provisional bail. Some poisonous substance was poured into the punch drunk at the party. We are having samples analysed."

Bishop marries divorcee

The Episcopal Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, the Right Rev. Frederick Darwent, yesterday married Mrs. Roma Fraser, a divorcee, of Osborne Place, Aberdeen.

The bishop, a widower, strongly opposed his church's ruling last year that divorcees should not be allowed to marry in church. He and Mrs. Fraser were married in his cathedral of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen.

Six escape from blaze

Six people escaped from a blazing house in the grounds of Balderston psychiatric hospital, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, yesterday, by throwing a mattress on to the lawn below and jumping from a bedroom window.

Mrs. Patricia Crawford, a sister at the hospital, her two teenage children and two others were unhurt, but Miss Maria Astell, aged 16, injured her back.

Clean-up offer on holidays

St. Tropez Holidays, a Coventry travel company, is offering nine-day holidays by coach on the French Riviera for £69 if people are prepared to clean caravans at the end.

Holidaymakers have to undertake to clean the caravans they occupy and up to three others on a site near St. Tropez. A member of the company said yesterday: "We are confident that British people will do the cleaning properly."

Bodies found in forest

Two partly decomposed bodies were found in a Salcey Forest, near Stoke Goldington, Buckinghamshire, yesterday. They were examined by Det. Superintendent Kenneth Dicox of Thames Valley Police and Dr. Peter Andrews, a Home Office pathologist.

It is believed that the bodies had been there only a few weeks.

Boy dies after driveway crash

Daniel Clarke, aged three, of Truswell Road, Crookes, Sheffield, died in hospital yesterday from internal injuries after an accident involving his father's vehicle outside their home.

Mr. Tony Clarke was reversing the vehicle down the driveway where the boy was playing.

Patient named

A man aged 38 who had a heart transplant operation at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, on Sunday was identified yesterday as Mr. Lawrence John Gringley, a washing machine engineer, of Heslop, Southport. His condition was said to be satisfactory.

Life after death

Life after death is to be studied in a postgraduate course starting at St. David's University College, Lampeter, west Wales, in October. The course will examine the experiences of those resuscitated from near death.

Five climbers rescued by helicopter from Ben Nevis

By a Staff Reporter

Five climbers trapped by bad weather on a ledge two thousand feet up Ben Nevis were rescued by helicopter yesterday unharmed after their SOS message, flashed by torch, was seen by a camper.

The five were in two groups, one of three men and the other of a man and a girl, when they met up near the summit of the mountain on Sunday. They decided to come down the mountain together as the weather deteriorated, with snow falls which cut visibility almost to nil.

The climbers, all in their early 20s, reached a ledge near Surgeon's Gully, and decided to camp for the night. Their signals were seen by a camper at Glen Nevis, who alerted the police.

The Lochaber mountain rescue team was called out and reached the climbers early yesterday morning after approaching the ledge from above. They decided that getting the climbers off the ledge might be difficult and sent in a helicopter from RAF Leuchars, which brought down

the climbers and their four rescuers to Fort William. None of the five had any injuries.

The police at Fort William said the party of three was made up of Mr. Andrew Parker from Buxton, Derbyshire; Mr. Richard Savage from Sheffield and Mr. David Bates, also from Sheffield. All three are students.

The girl was named as Miss Susan Bragg, from Uxbridge, also a student, the police said they would not name her companion.

● The police made more than 30 arrests at Southend when crowds of skidheads and punk rockers entered the town yesterday (Our Southend Correspondent writes).

Youths smashed windows of shops and amusement arcades on the seaford, and near the high street area, causing damage estimated at almost £5,000.

● Day trippers joined returning holidaymakers yesterday to crowd roads both to and from resorts. The Yorkshire coast, the Lake District, North Wales and the South Coast were all busy.

'Moonies' lose street sale fight

The Chief Constable of Grampian yesterday succeeded in getting members of the "Moonie" cult banned from raising money in Aberdeen streets.

Sheriff Alexander Johnston supported a decision by Mr. Alex Morrison, the Chief Constable, to refuse the Unification Church a pedlar's licence.

The ruling is a setback for the cult, which raises most of its money by selling plants, etchings and toys in factories, offices and in the street.

Mr. Morrison refused a licence application by Mr. David Earle, the regional sales director of United Family Enterprises, the Moonies' commercial arm, because he feared church members would use street sales as a way of getting access to people and their homes.

He had told Aberdeen Sheriff Court on March 25 that he made his decision after studying a report on Moonie activities in Aberdeen by senior officers after complaints from the public.

People had complained that members of the church had followed them home, carried out repair work near their homes without being asked and then requested money. In one case they had reportedly allocated themselves as a home help to a woman who lived alone.

The police were also told that Moonies had tried to persuade children to stay away from school. Chief Inspector Simpson had told the hearing.

Sheriff Johnston said in a judgment issued yesterday that the Moonies' tactics were "a foot in the door", although there may have been no truth in the claim that street sales would be used to get access to people and their homes.

Dismissing the appeal, which he described as "a somewhat unusual animal", Sheriff Johnston upheld the police's claim that Mr. Morrison had used his discretion and made the decision in the light of the complaints.

Hospital escape by rapist

By Stewart Tindler
Crime Reporter

A man serving 14 years' imprisonment for rape, assault and kidnapping yesterday escaped from a hospital in south London after climbing out of a window while his prison escort were waiting near by.

James Godfried, aged 44, was convicted in 1979 of attacking two girls in west London by deliberately hitting their bicycles with his car. After being convicted of wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, in recent assault and theft Godfried was taken to the judge at the Central Criminal Court that had acted "like a footpad of old - like a beast".

His escape is the second by a prisoner convicted of rape charges in the past month. Michael Thynne, serving two life sentences, climbed out of his mother's bedroom while prison officers were waiting outside during a visit granted on compassionate grounds. He was later recaptured.

Godfried yesterday escaped from Brock Hospital in Woolwich, south London, by climbing out of the first-floor window of a lavatory and jumping 15ft to the ground. A prison officer is understood to have been waiting outside the lavatory at the time.

He had been taken to the hospital last month for treatment on his spine. He was guarded by two prison officers in a public ward.

At the time of his escape Godfried was wearing a blue shirt and black corduroy trousers. When he was convicted, Godfried, who is married with two children, was living at West Grinstead, Sussex. At his trial in October, 1979, a jury was told how he rammed the bicycle of a 22-year-old student in Fulham, London, and ran off with her handbag.

Then he drove to Putney and knocked down a girl aged 18, bundled her unconscious into his car and took her to a country lane where he raped her.

Aid single mothers call

By Tony Samuels

Almost 80 per cent of Britain's single mothers, 127,000 of 160,000, depend on supplementary benefit and are therefore officially living in poverty, the National Council for One Parent Families says.

In a statement coinciding with the publication of its revised booklet *Single and Pregnant: A Guide to Benefits*, the council argues that present benefits should be higher.

In particular, it calls for

supplementary benefit to be raised to mothers aged under 16; for the payment of a special benefit without a means test for single parents at the rate of the widowed mother's allowance; and the raising of the £25 maternity grant to at least £120 "to restore its value to its 1969 level".

The booklet is free to single pregnant women and single mothers from the council at 255 Kentish Town Road, London NW5 2LX.

Slowdown expected in video market

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

The British video recorder market, which for the past two years has been the most buoyant in the world, is expected to slow down in the next 12 months. Japanese equipment will increase in price by up to 30 per cent because of an agreement between the manufacturers and the EEC.

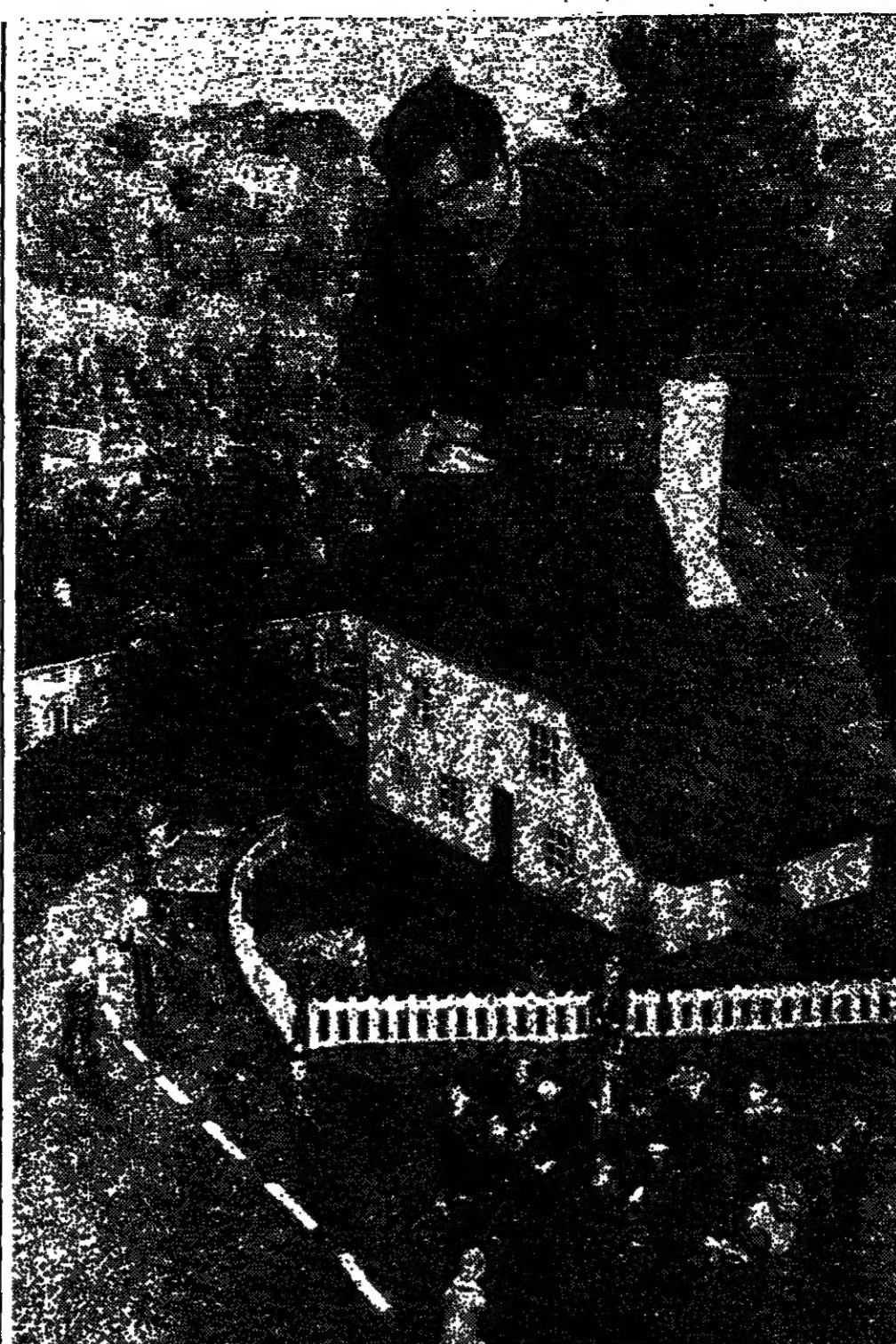
The decision to standardize video equipment embodied in an agreement signed in Tokyo by the main consumers electronic manufacturers, may also contribute to that slowdown, as uncertain buyers delay their purchases.

The EEC agreement will have more immediate effect. Under its terms, Japanese imports will be restricted to 4,550,000 this year, and prices must reflect the true cost of manufacture and sale. That is sufficient to satisfy the Philips European electronics company, which had raised the action with the European Commission.

Kits of video recorders will be limited to 600,000, which will be included in the import total. They will be the type of product assembled, at least initially, in British plants. Thorn-EMI intends to build recorders in Newhaven, Sanyo intend to manufacture in Lowestoft, Suffolk and Mitsubishi will assemble them at Haddington, near Edinburgh.

Last year about two million recorders were imported into the UK and this year that figure is expected to grow to 2,250,000 but will then begin to drop. More than four million recorders have been sold or are being rented in Britain, which represents about 18 per cent of homes with televisions.

Predicting the behaviour of the British video market has proved to be a hazardous occupation. Its growth has surprised even the optimists. It is possible that the expected price rises will not deter the



Short back and sides

Finishing touches: Mr. David Ellis, a carpenter, trimming the coconut-fibre thatch on a cottage in Babbacombe Model Village, Torquay, which has been renovated over the winter. The 4½-acre village, which has about 330 houses, is based on the Devon village of Cockington. (Photograph: Martin Keene)

Student survives 260ft plunge

From Our Correspondent, Bristol

A student aged 19 plunged 260ft from the Clifton suspension bridge, Bristol, yesterday and survived. Holidaymakers watched as the youth looked down for a moment and then jumped. His long, black overcoat billowing, he plunged feet first into the icy river Avon.

He disappeared for a few seconds before resurfacing and swimming 40 yards to the bank where he was later pulled out by the police. Last night he was said to be comfortable in the Bristol Royal Infirmary where he was treated.

Miss Lorna Smith, aged 21, a nurse from Corby, Northamptonshire, said: "I just could not believe he was really going to do it. When he jumped I couldn't bear to look and turned away. I thought he had to be killed." Her boyfriend, Mr. Dave Hendry, said: "He was sitting with one leg on the parapet. Then he swung the other leg over and looked down for a few seconds. He appeared to be very composed and then just pushed off. He disappeared under the water for a moment before coming back up and swimming

very slowly on his back towards the bank.

The police said it was lucky that the tide was slack or he could have been swept away by the fierce Avon Gorge currents. Inspector Ronald Powell said: "He is the first person we can remember who has lived."

Hundreds of people have plunged to their deaths since the bridge opened in 1864. In 1885, Sarah Henley, a Bristol barmaid aged 24 was saved by her Victorian dress which billowed open and acted like a parachute. She lived to be 85.

Dispute threatens job scheme for offenders

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A Government funded jobs scheme run by Merseyside probation service for offenders looks certain to collapse after a dispute with a trade union that led to the police being called. According to the organizers of the scheme, about a hundred jobs will be lost and help to pensioners, the disabled and the lonely will end.

Under the scheme, which is funded by the Manpower Services Commission, Mr. Roy Adams, Merseyside deputy chief probation officer, said painters and decorators, most of them offenders, had been getting £78 75p a week and juveniles £25 a week. The work involved decorating the homes of elderly people and the disabled and attending to their gardens. No charge was made for labour.

The police were called when dismissed workers from the scheme went to protest at the offices of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (Ucat) against its opposition to renewal of the jobs scheme.

Mr. James Cousins, the union's regional organizer, alleged that workers among the protesters were hurling abuse at staff, using bad language and threatening violence. Mr. Cou-

sins now also claims that the probation service is an anti-union Establishment body. Mr. Adams denies this. "All our contracts encourage union membership and we were the first probation service in the country to negotiate a union recognition agreement with the National Association of Probation Officers", he said.

The dispute began, he said, when Mr. Charles Harrison, a supervisor and Ucat shop steward, was made redundant because training under the scheme was transferred to a college as a condition of approval by the Manpower Services Commission. Mr. Harrison is not an offender.

Mr. Adams added: "We were reluctant to see Mr. Harrison leave after his tremendous contribution to the scheme but we had no choice." Mr. Harrison could not be reinstated because there was no money with which to pay him.

The work schemes are to be discussed at the area board of the commission on Wednesday. Mr. Adams says: "Without union approval it is most unlikely that they will be accepted. In effect everyone now employed will be out of work and no further employment will be available."

New ecology group aims to make conservation pay

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A new society which aims to reconcile conservation of natural resources with the economic interest of farmers, will hold its inaugural conference in Kent tomorrow.

Far from being a gathering of fringe ecologists antagonistic to agriculture, the conference has the support of the Ministry of Agriculture, several government-backed agricultural colleges and research centres, the Country Landowners' Association, the Countryside Commission, the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, the Council for the Protection of Rural England and the Nature Conservancy Council.

Those taking part will include representatives of the ministries Agriculture Development and Advisory Service (ADAS), scientists from the Rothamsted Environment Station and the National Institute for Research in Dairying, and speakers from the Game Conservancy, the Kent Trust for Nature Conservation and the Dertington Institute of Community Studies.

The gathering has been brought together by the Society for the Responsible Use of Resources in Agriculture and on the Land (Rural), a non-profit-making educational charity partly financed by the Wates Trust.

Dr. Mike Wilkinson, its director, worked until recently for the Grassland Research Institute and describes himself as "one of those boffins who are more farmer-oriented than particularly involved in ecology. I see this concept as trying to make conservation pay", he says.

The society describes its main aims as reducing dependence on fossil fuels; encouraging the profitable recycling of by-products; recognizing the

need for the conservation and management of wildlife, vegetation and landscape; and encouraging rural employment.

The conference will begin with a demonstration of how dairy slurry can be recycled to produce methane for heating purposes, liquid fertilizers, protein for animal food and garden compost.

Dr. Wilkinson says: "The idea is that waste products from one enterprise can form the raw material for another and make money in their own right. We aim to be a peripatetic organization which will wander round the country trying to focus people's attention on those issues which will not just go away."

The one notable absentee from the list of supporters is the National Farmers Union, which Dr. Wilkinson feels is because it sees itself primarily as a political rather than an educational group. But he is confident that individual farmers will quickly come to appreciate a conservation organization that is working in their interests rather than belabouring them as villains.

● The Council for the Protection of Rural England has appealed to the Government to safeguard the countryside from builders (our Environment Correspondent writes). It gave a warning about "a barrage of publicity from the house-building industry".

The council released the text of a letter it sent to Mr. Tom King, Secretary of State for the Environment, on March 25 about the need to improve homes. It claimed that builders were pressing for permission to expand into the countryside because more than a million homes in England were classed officially as "unfit".

LT chief quits two-storey office in economy drive

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Dr. Keith Bright, chairman of London Transport, is moving out of his notoriously grand office that featured in allegations of lavish living at LT three years ago.

The move is part of an economy drive at LT's headquarters in Victoria. Dr. Bright says he has set an example.

Described as more palatial than the Queen's and more imposing than the Prince Minister's, the chairman's office at London Transport is the size of a family house. It has two storeys and 900 sq. ft. of floor space. It has walnut-paneled walls and a domed ceiling with sculptured plaster of different colours.

As LT plunged deeper into deficit in the 1960s and 1970s successive LT chairmen de-

clined to effect this particular economy on two grounds: they needed the space for constant meetings, and an architectural preservation order prevented the room being subdivided.

Dr. Bright's answer to that is to move into a smaller office next door and turn the big one into a full-time conference centre, releasing meeting spaces elsewhere in the building. His two lieutenants, Dr. Anthony Ridley, in charge of the Underground, and Dr. David Quarumby, in charge of buses, are moving into smaller rooms.

Occupancy of LT management space will be increased 38 per cent because of the changes, and by the end of next year five blocks of rented accommodation will be released, saving between £1m and £2m a year.

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Thailand bombs Vietnamese as conflict grows on border

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Thailand used a jet aircraft yesterday for the first time to attack Vietnamese troops in the border area. The attack, by an Air Force F5E fighter-bomber is seen as a serious escalation of the border conflict which began last Thursday with Vietnamese attacks on resistance groups near the border.

The warplane and two counter-insurgency aircraft bombed and strafed about 150 Vietnamese in bunkers on a hill,



opposite Phnom Chat, the Cambodian resistance stronghold captured by the Vietnamese last week, and then attacked other Vietnamese positions closer to Phnom Chat itself.

Vietnamese anti-aircraft guns fired on the Thai planes but all returned safely to base. Earlier attempts by Thai infantry and artillery to dislodge the Vietnamese on the hill had failed.

With its seizure yesterday of another centre of Cambodian resistance, Vietnam has now knocked out three big anti-resistance bases on the Thai border in two months.

Skirmishing is still going on at Sihanoukville, opposite Surin province, but most of the 30,000 population has fled.

United Nations relief officials said 22,000 had gone to a safe area inside Thailand while thousands more had been scattered.

The defending guerrillas, loyal to Prince Sihanouk, leader of the anti-Vietnamese coalition government, are heavily outnumbered and outgunned by the Vietnamese. Thirty-five severely wounded from Sihanoukville have been admitted to a Red Cross hospital across the border in Thailand.

Last week Vietnamese forces captured an important Khmer Rouge base at Phnom Chat and in February they overran and destroyed a refugee and guerrilla base at Nong Chan belonging to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

Thus all three groups forming the anti-Vietnamese coalition government have lost a base since Vietnam began its dry season offensive.

Tens of thousands of civilians supporting the coalition are now inside Thailand or have scattered into the interior of their own country. The number killed and wounded in the fighting for the three bases is still unknown.

Vietnamese troops appear not to be paying attention to the border and more have crossed into Thailand at Surin. General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, army commander in chief, said yesterday that he had received reports of Vietnamese crossing into Surin where he said the situation was "very serious".

Indicating that the Vietnamese had become more brazen in their infringements of Thai territory, General Arthit said that the events of the past few days had shown that the Vietnamese offensive were not now reluctant to fight Thai troops. In the past they had always tried to avoid clashes when they infringed the border.

The Surin incursion was the fourth by Vietnamese soldiers since they launched their offensive last Thursday. One group of intruders is still occupying bunkers on a hill across the border from Phnom Chat, the base the Vietnamese captured last Thursday. A military spokesman said artillery had been ineffective against them because of the nature of the terrain.

A senior army officer in Bangkok said last night that the Vietnamese appeared as if they meant to stay and probably wanted to hold on to the hill as an observation post.

For the first time the Vietnamese offensive is driving Thai civilians from their homes. Large numbers moved south on Sunday away from heavy border shelling.



Border battles: Thai soldiers wounded in fighting with Vietnamese troops near Phnom Chat, north of Aranyaprathet, on their way to hospital for treatment.

Police shoot black leader in Transvaal

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

A black community leader was shot dead at the weekend in a village in the south-eastern Transvaal by a white policeman who had earlier accused him of holding an illegal meeting in the local schoolyard. The meeting had been called to discuss the Government's plans for the forced resettlement of the village's 5,000 to 7,000 residents in tribal reserves.

The incident took place in the village of Driefontein, to the west of the town of Pietermaritzburg. Driefontein is a "black spot", the apartheid jargon for land bought freehold by blacks before the passage of the Native Land Act in 1913, which prohibited Africans from purchasing any more land in "white" areas.

Despite their legal title to the land, an estimated half a million inhabitants of "black spots" have been forcibly relocated by the Government in the various tribal reserves, also known as homelands or Bantustans, which have been set aside by the Government for occupation by blacks. These areas account for no more than 14 per cent of the total land surface of South Africa.

The dead man is Mr Sam Mkhize, aged 48, who was chairman of Driefontein's Council of Directors, a body formed by the villagers last year to coordinate resistance to their resettlement. The villagers are a mixture of Swazi and Zulu and the Government wants to send them to locations in the KaNgwane (Swazi) and KwaZulu (Zulu) tribal homelands.

There are about 300 individual landowners in the village, some of whom lease out parts of their small acreage to tenants on a sharecropping basis. They have dug their own wells and built their own shops, schools and homes.

They also raise enough cattle, goats and chickens and grow enough fruit and vegetables to feed themselves and have a surplus to sell to the East Transvaal farmers' cooperative.

This is in stark contrast to the generally impoverished condition of the "homelands" to which they would be moved. Only those owning about 40 acres or more - the minority - would be entitled to claim land in their new homes of "equal agricultural and pastoral value".

The rest would lose everything. Driefontein itself would be bulldozed flat.

Pakistan's crisis of identity

TREVOR FISHLICK, Our South Asia Correspondent, reports on the making of an Islamic state in the first of two articles.

It is a symptom of Pakistan's sensitivity and crisis of identity that Richard Attenborough's film *Gandhi* is likely to remain unshown here. Pakistan is an invented country still trying to define itself and is not yet robust enough to see a foreign film that touches on the tender area of its origins, and on its steeply and austere founder, Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

The film has been condemned by the law minister as a denigration of the father of the nation, as a "false presentation of his personal and political life". Some critics see it as an attack by the "anti-Pakistan Indo-British lobby".

The debate proceeds apace in the press, and some of the participants have had the advantage of seeing the film, either abroad or on video. It is much in demand as it makes the rounds of the video-owning class in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad.

Many think it should be shown publicly and say Pakistan is revealing a sense of insecurity in not allowing it to be shown.

There are, however, a number of difficulties. There is the portrayal of Mr Jinnah as severe and intractable. There is the fact that the film is tainted in some Pakistani eyes through having been made with the help of Indian Government money.

But the film also touches on the essence of Pakistan's existence, the circumstances of its birth and the role played by Mr Jinnah, and all these things have a part in the thinking of President Zia ul-Haq as his obsession with making Pakistan a perfect Islamic state grows stronger.

He believes Pakistan was founded not only as a social and economic haven for Muslims but, primarily, as an Islamic entity. Apart from the rigorous enforcement of order, his main aim is to create a state which is authoritarian and Islamic. Devout himself, he never makes a speech these days without stating the need for Islamization.

Part of the process is a greater emphasis on Islam in education and a revision of text books to give a stronger Pakistani and Islamic stamp. (Indeed, the word "pig" is being removed from text books, the animal being unclean to Muslims.)

The process also affects the image of Mr Jinnah, who was always respected, sometimes venerated, as the great man of Pakistan, and who is now being made more Islamic.

His appearance is gradually being changed. His picture is everywhere in Pakistan, in public buildings and offices; but usually in the suit and tie he habitually wore.

Mr Jinnah was a fastidious dresser, but the President has ordered a new official portrait of him, showing the father of the nation in the cap and shawl coat he rarely put on. As the Islamic tide advances, not much is heard of Mr Jinnah's liberal views on the secular and democratic Pakistan he hoped for. The emphasis is on his playing of the politically useful Islamic card. There is naturally no mention of his appreciation of the whisky now forbidden by the regime.

The Attenborough film depicts the independence movement led by Mahatma Gandhi which was part of Pakistan's own history. Naturally its interpretation might cause discomfort in Pakistan. It reminds people that the movement was committed to democracy, a march to the sort of freedom that Pakistan's military leaders have denied its people.

India, under Nehru, began to fashion its version of democracy and has left 1947 behind Pakistan, helpless in the loss of its leader so soon after independence, has been tormented by the question of what it should be, and by political failure.

President Zia's answer, the totally Islamic policy, places strains on the country because the Sunni Muslim majority, and the Shia minority, have their different and strongly held views of Islam.

Next: Islamic conflicts

PAKISTAN



Part 1
Uncertain roots

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Next: Islamic conflicts

Six shot dead by police in Sikh violence

Delhi (AFP) - Six people were reported shot dead by police in parts of Punjab as violence marred an eight-hour road blockade campaign called yesterday by Sikhs to press their political and religious demands.

A Press Trust of India report said a child was among two people killed when police opened fire at Bhuchu Kaala, near Ahluwalia Town, to disperse a large number of villagers who were blocking traffic.

Several others were wounded, some of them seriously. Earlier police opened fire in five separate places and used batons and tear gas in six to disperse protesters, who seriously disrupted traffic.

Four Sikhs were killed by police gunfire, P.I. said. The exact number of people injured was not immediately known but early reports said that more than 100 people had been hurt.

"The situation is bad", said one journalist reached by telephone from Punjab, where police were reported to be under orders to shoot violent protesters on sight.

Two Sikhs died in a shoot-out between police and traditional Sikh warriors armed with British-made rifles who opened fire from inside a Sikh temple near Pajpala.

The warriors, called "Nihangs", had apparently attacked a police patrol, which fired back.

In Amritsar, holy to the Sikhs, police fired at extremists hurling stones from the roof of a building just opposite the bus terminal to prevent the vehicles from being taken out of the depot.

The chairman of the Sikh party Akali Dal, Mr Harbansingh Longowal, called the blockade to press Akali demands for greater political autonomy in the Sikh-dominated Punjab state, which borders Pakistan in the west.

Portugal still paralysed by rail strike

From Susan MacDonald Lisbon

The Portuguese railways were still at an almost complete standstill yesterday as relations between the Government and the striking railway workers union continued to deteriorate.

The union called a six-day strike due to end at midday today over a pay dispute in which the railway board has accused the unions of trying to break the Government's 17 per cent pay ceiling. The stoppage has now been prolonged indefinitely in force of the Government's decision to dismiss all railway workers who failed to obey an order to keep essential services running over Easter.

About 80 workers face dismissal and in a direct challenge to the interim Government the unions have extended to strike until the Government rescinds the dismissal notices.

Too much water in arid Utah

Salt Lake City (NVT) - Utah's Great Salt Lake, fed by record rain and snow over the past 18 months, has crept to its highest level in more than half a century. Flooding in low-lying areas has already caused millions of dollars worth of damage and state officials fear that the worst is yet to come.

The entire state of Utah is wringing wet, says Mr Temple Reynolds of the state's Department of Natural Resources and Energy, who adds that the spring run-off has not yet begun.

Utah, normally America's second-most arid state in terms of annual rainfall, now has too much water, a problem it shares with much of the Rocky Mountain region and the south-west.

A series of storms driven inland from the Californian coast this winter have swollen rivers, lakes and reservoirs already brimming from record or near-record precipitation last year.

In Arizona, rain and snow in the watershed of the Salt and Verde rivers above Phoenix has totalled 20in since last spring, nearly three times the norm. Reservoirs are overflowing and in the mountains of central Idaho, snow levels are far above normal for the second year in a row. Rivers have been near flood stage.



Utah, normally America's second-most arid state, is wringing wet.

Oil slick ceasefire is offered by Iraq

Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraq said yesterday it was prepared to observe a limited ceasefire in its war with Iran in areas affected by oil leaking from damaged Iranian wells.

An official Iraqi spokesman said that the ceasefire should be under the auspices of the United Nations or other international bodies.

Several previous Iraqi ceasefire proposals have been turned down by Iran during the Gulf War.

The spokesman said the ceasefire should be enforced after reaching an agreement on the administrative procedures of the ceasefire, he said. He did not elaborate.

"The ceasefire should not give the Iranian regime the opportunity to clean up the waterways in the Gulf or enable it to sail its ships and carry weapons or ammunition through these waterways or clear the zone of naval mines," he added.

"In line with the said conditions, Iraq is prepared to work honestly and seriously with all parties concerned to put an end to this issue."

Crude oil has been gushing for more than a month from two damaged Iranian wells in the Nowruz field at the head of the Gulf, causing a gigantic slick which is causing serious concern among Gulf states.

The spokesman said he was replying to a statement by Mr Hussein Moussavi the Iranian Prime Minister which, he said, attempted to blame Iraq for the oil slick.

One of the leaking Iranian wells was apparently struck accidentally by a ship in February. The other was reported to have been hit by Iraqi naval fire on March 2.

Foreign oil disaster experts have been on stand-by to try to cap the wells, but they have said they would need some kind of ceasefire arrangement since the fields are in a dangerous combat zone in the two-and-a-half-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Vietnam: Pham Van Tam

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Pham Van Tam, a 71-year-old former senator, journalist and human rights worker, has been in prison for almost five years without trial.

He is believed to be a prisoner at Chi Hoa jail in Ho Chi Minh City and to be suffering from poor health. His wife is thought to have died last month.

An outspoken critic of the Nguyen Van Thieu regime, he was imprisoned several times by the South Vietnamese authorities. In late 1974 he became secretary-general of the now defunct Vietnamese League of Human Rights.



Mr Pham Van Tam: critic of the Thieu regime.



Prisoners of conscience

At the beginning of 1975 he was arrested and accused of being part of a plot to overthrow President Thieu. He was freed a few months later when the Provisional Revolutionary Government came to power.

Three years later, however, he was again arrested, this time by the Revolutionary Government police. Labelled a "dangerous element", he was told that he had "ideas against the regime".

For the first nine months of his detention, he is believed to have been kept in solitary confinement. Today, he is one of thousands of members of the former South Vietnamese administration held indefinitely and without charge.

Council's tower block faces demolition after 12 years

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

A council-owned block of flats in Chelsea which was once hailed as an architectural achievement faces demolition only 12 years after being built.

The evacuation of 50 families from the tower block at the unfashionable end of King's Road is a grievous loss of public accommodation in the Kensington and Chelsea borough, which is hard-pressed to house its less well-off residents.

It has also raised in the minds of tenants and opposition councillors several questions about the responsibility of architects and builders and the quality of management by officials and politicians of the solidly Conservative council.

Behind these questions lie issues such as the cost limits set for council building, the reliability of modern British building materials and a fear that the flashy exteriors of 1960s construction may conceal rotting and hollow cores.

In the case of Moravian Tower, at 351 King's Road, the core is rotting. According to a report by Cameron Taylor Partners, the latest of a line of consultants called in by Kensington council to survey the

block, the brickwork is falling apart, and sulphates are eating away the mortar.

Unlike other kinds of tower block, this has an unusual design: the external bricks hold the building up. The Government's Building Research Establishment is testing to see for how long they will continue to do so.

Moravian Tower is adjacent to the World's End council estate, which is an area of high rents where most residents need state assistance to pay them. The block, however, has had a stable, older population; it has been, people say, a tower block "that worked", or rather would have worked if there had not been damp.

Mr John Keyes, a Kensington councillor, represented the area in the early 1970s. "It was completed in 1971. Not long after, I was telling the council that it would have to be pulled down; the problems were such that it would be cheaper on the long run to rebuild it."

At first the difficulty with the damp was specific. Water leaked into the top flats. It was soon discovered that after rain the flats half way

down the block became damp. Ceilings cracked and paper peeled. And Kensington started legal action against the builders and architects.

After a High Court action in 1975 in which Kensington claimed £30,000 in damages the consulting architects on the project, Chamberlain, Powell and Bon, paid £10,000 through their insurers. Since the council had retained £5,000 of the original contract price, they had £15,000 compensation.

The builders, a firm called F. G. Minter, were in liquidation. The council still has an outstanding claim.

The council has voted to move tenants and let the flats temporarily to students while sections of the brick work are tested.

In the words of a housing association official, the council has gone begging to the voluntary housing movement to find accommodation.

Mr Richard Powell, a partner in the architects practice, blamed the trouble on the use of inferior quality "Fenton" bricks. Their failure could not be foreseen at the time, he said.

Shovel clue in murder inquiry

Detectives investigating the murder of Mrs Mary Willmore, an eccentric cat lover, found dead in her burnt-out house on Saturday, in Taplow, Buckinghamshire, have found a garden spade, broken in two, which they believe was used to kill her. The police believe it was used to force open the door of the house and later used to batter her eight times over the head.

Det Supt Maurice Caro, who is leading the murder hunt, said yesterday that the spade was one of seven or eight found inside and outside the house.

Mrs Willmore was found dead in the dilapidated house after an arson attack on Saturday morning. Several of her 15 cats died in the blaze.

Mrs Willmore, aged 74, who lived alone, never used doors and climbed in and out of the windows just like her cats. Mr Caro said that it was possible that the killer carried out the attack and returned to the house some hours later to set fire to it. It had been burning for 45 minutes before being spotted.

Unusual ascent to the top Treasury job

By Peter Hennessy

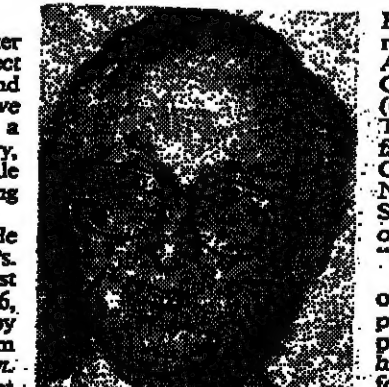
One evening at Westminster last May, an ennuie-laden select committee hearing on tax and benefits suddenly came alive when Mr Peter Middleton, a Treasury deputy secretary, produced a dazzling vaudeville out of the most unassuming material.

The contributory principle was not new, he told the MPs. The Commons passed its first social security Bill in 1776, although it was thrown out by the Lords. It was all in Tom Paine, *The Rights of Man*. Volume two, he thought, not volume one.

The press bench, which engages in a running commentary on such occasions, wondered what it was all for. He was practising for the day he became permanent secretary, was the conclusion.

The press bench was right. He takes over the top Civil Service job in the Treasury today at a very young age, by Whitehall standards. (He was 49 on Saturday.)

Mr Middleton has star quality. The Prime Minister thinks so. Treasury ministers think so. He looks like a natural who has stepped effortlessly



Mr Peter Middleton: Energy and star quality.

into his inheritance. Yet the route of his ascent has been most unusual.

It starts at Sheffield City Grammar School in the late 1940s. He was a classmate of Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour spokesman on home affairs. They used to watch Sheffield Wednesday together. What if Mr Hattersley became Chancellor of the Exchequer? "That would be a laugh, wouldn't it", Mr Middleton says.

It continues via Sheffield and Bristol universities, where he read economics, the Royal Army Pay Corps and the Central Office of Information (COI) to a temporary post in the Treasury press office in 1962 - a far cry from Eton, Christ Church, the Treasury and Number 10, the path taken by Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, his fellow "super permanent secretary".

Mr Middleton is no prisoner of the English obsession with pedigree. Merit determines promotion in the Civil Service, he says. He remembers the COI fondly. He met his wife there. "People ambled around in suede shoes. It was much more friendly than the Treasury".

The reason Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that other famous Treasury minister, the First Lord, as Mr Middleton calls her, insisted on his leaving two grades into one of the top three Whitehall jobs is very clear to another senior man who also enjoys the approval of the First Lord.

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Whitehall brief

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difficulties they face and the order in which things must be taken. He makes ministers seem better than they are.

For those reasons, his backers say, he would be just as adept as serving a Labour administration as a Conservative government. His detractors disagree. They claim that in the mid-1970s he immersed himself in the new monetarist literature and swallowed it hook, line and sinker.

Mr Middleton denies that vigorously. When he finished his second spell in the press office in 1975 he was moved into the monetary policy division, so he had to read himself in. Monetary policy was a necessary mechanism for bringing payments back into balance and restoring a degree of stability to the system, he says.

"The Treasury is the most cynical of places. Nobody swallows anything hook, line and sinker."

Mr Middleton still feels a bit temporary. "I never set myself an ambition to be Permanent Secretary to the Treasury."

"It is nice to be here. I am not indifferent to the prospect. What remains to be found out is if one can do anything while one is there."

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Front spoiler.
Lockable fuel cap.
Interior adjustable door mirror.
Heated rear window.
Intermittent wipe.
Auto wash/wipe.
Halogen lights.
Reversing lights.
Rear fog lamps.
Front head restraints.
Cloth upholstery.
Front seat belts.
Handbrake warning light.
Digital clock.
Trip recorder.
Panel light rheostat.
3-speed fan.
Cigar lighter.
27.9mpg (urban cycle).
44.8mpg (at a constant 56mph).
A Ford.



Santana 1.8 LX.

1800cc engine.
Laminated screen.
Front spoiler.
Lockable fuel cap.
Interior adjustable door mirror.
Heated rear window.
Intermittent wipe.
Auto wash/wipe.
Halogen lights.
Reversing lights.
Rear fog lamp.
Front head restraints.
Cloth upholstery.
Front seat belts.
Handbrake warning light.
Digital clock.
Trip recorder.
Panel light rheostat.
3-speed fan.
Cigar lighter.
33.2mpg (urban cycle).
51.4mpg (at a constant 56mph).
Interior adjustable passenger door mirror.
Parking lights.
Boot.
Rear seat belts.
Fuel consumption indicator.
Gearshift indicator.
4+E Gearbox.
Rev counter.
6 year anti-corrosion warranty.
3 year paint warranty
A Volkswagen.

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes think they are exactly the same.

Happy New Tax Year 1983-4. Unhappily though, the taxable benefit rating on company cars is increased. Anything over 1800cc is now rated at an expensive £650. While anything between 1301cc and 1800cc is less taxing at £425. In theory then, the Ford Sierra 1.6GL and the Volkswagen Santana 1.8LX are in the same class. So much for theory.



The Guardian said of the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo that it is "almost indecently fast."

It travels from 0 to 60 mph in 7 seconds. It will travel from 60 to 90 just as quickly.

It will push you back in the seat even when accelerating through 100 mph to its top speed in excess of 135 mph.

Such a remarkable performance is obtained by increasing the light alloy V8 engine's power output by 50% with a single turbocharger.

Consequently, Avon had to develop 235/70VR rated tyres specifically for the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo.

And a unique electronic knock sensor, which listens continually to the engine, was specially engineered and fitted to the car to prevent detonation.

Yet for all its increased power, the engine runs not one revolution faster and the traditional refinement of the car has not been compromised.

It is as quiet to travel in as a Bentley has ever been.

It is also as comfortable at 135 mph as it is at 50.

To say the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo is rare is understatement. No more than 125 people in Britain will own one by the end of this year.

If it is standing still, you will recognise it by the famous radiator. This is the only Bentley ever to have its radiator painted the same colour as the body of the car.

It may also display discreet 'turbo' badges on the front wings. If not, rest assured, the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo will go just as fast without them.

Enthusiasts for the marque say this car truly reflects traditions created by Bentley at Le Mans, Brooklands and Montlhéry.

The makers simply state that in the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo, the Silent Sports Car returns.



THE SILENT SPORTS CAR R - E - T - U - R - N - S

BENTLEY MOTORS LIMITED - CREWE - CHESHIRE

SPECTRUM

When Michael White cancelled a £1.5m musical the day before its premiere, his instinct was based on 20 years of gambling

One in the i for a tastemaker

By Shirley Lowe

Michael White is not afraid of failure. Back in the early 1960s he survived six theatrical flops in a row: "I did them because I liked them and wanted to do them and not for commercial reasons", he says. Last year he successfully produced *The Pirates of Penzance* and *Annie*, but made dramatic losses on *Pass the Butter* and *The Understanding*. "Both plays lost a fortune", he observes cheerfully. "I've got good taste and judgment, but it's a fact of life that I'm not very good at business."

Now, his good taste and judgment are in question as he attempts to salvage a show from the shambles which was a highly publicised musical which closed before it opened at the revamped Piccadilly Theatre a couple of weeks ago. It cost the French backers £1,500,000 to transform the Piccadilly into a lavish, Laurence-style, late-night restaurant, serving up dinner, disco, drinks and a cabaret along with the 90-minute show. Michael White closed down and gave the staff their notice the day before the Royal Gala charity premiere.

"Oh, everyone keeps saying: 'Couldn't you see it coming? Couldn't you do something?' he says. "Of course we could see it coming, but with 70 people involved, it's like being in an avalanche. There's nothing you can do about it."

He explains that the reason he didn't cancel until the very last minute, when Princess Anne was practically in her party frock, was because he had hoped, as show business people traditionally do, that it would get better, that everything would be all right on the night. But the final dress rehearsal confirmed what presenter White and producer David Astor had gloomily suspected: it was a disaster.

Ironically, those elements which had beguiled Michael White into the cabaret and catering trade in the first place, caused the fiasco. It was never intended to be the sort of popular glamour and spangle item which Raymond put on at the Windmill and Stringfellow is expected to offer us when he reopens the Talk of the Town. It had high artistic aspirations - "impressive and different", White said at the time - and involved choreographers from the Royal Ballet and Arturo Brachetti, a 23-year-old Italian mime

artist, much admired by society folk in Europe and New York.

It turned out to be pretentious and totally incomprehensible. "I can be interpreted as the individual or as a symbol of the inward eye", wrote a reporter, pluckily trying to define the meaning of the thing. Brachetti was not just the star, he was also the director - and he had never directed before. It has been reported that there was something of a communications problem during rehearsals: when the key creative people involved spoke to each other, they didn't agree; the language barrier between the admiring coterie surrounding Arturo, the boy wonder, and the English cast was insurmountable.

The scenery, props and costumes caused anxiety. They did not arrive from France until just before the show was scheduled to open, and then they did not work. A chariot fell apart, depositing Brachetti on his bottom. An exploding piano failed to explode. Some of the cast were stuck in doorways by their ludicrously large headgear and others were painfully slashed by the costumes made from mirrors. To make matters worse, it meandered on for three and a half hours, instead of the required 90 minutes, making it impossible to find time to serve dinner to all the bemused and hungry prospective customers.

Michael White is now in New York, where he went there by way of the Caribbean, where he called in to see Jean-Marie Riviere, a French director who has worked with Brachetti in Paris. White hopes to persuade M. Riviere to direct Brachetti in a brand new show at the Piccadilly later this year. It is, he says, extremely likely that Riviere will accept or that the French backers will come up with another £1m, but after all that embarrassing publicity last month, he prefers to keep it all very vague. "I don't think, actually, that this has affected my reputation at all", he says. "One swallow doesn't make a summer, or words to that effect. It was a gamble. For that matter, every show is always a gamble."

He has been a gambling producer ever since he brought the Cambridge Footlights - an amateur revue - to the West End when he was only 25 and launched them with the first of his spectacular, starry parties. A few years



Michael White (above) believes that his failure with Arturo Brachetti (above right) has not harmed his reputation at all

later he put on *Oh! Calcutta!* and it was touch and go whether the police would close it down on the grounds of obscenity. In the end, they didn't and the crowds came in charabancs to marvel at the nudes and the rude words. He has produced such beautiful bad-taste offerings as the Clash's *Rude Boy*, John Waters's *Odorama* film *Polyester* (the audience were given bits of card to rub at appropriate moments) starring the grotesque Divine, and *The Rocky Horror Show*, a highly sophisticated romp about a transvestite Frankenstein.

His latest gamble, a movie called *Strangers With Candy*, is the marvel of the film industry. White made it in Los Angeles for only £50,000 on an act now/pay later basis. "It's a gamble because we haven't sold it to anyone yet", he says. Last year, he courageously backed Jerzy Skolimowski's *Moonlighting* with a personal bank loan. "I thought it was so good that everyone should have the chance to see it."

He also took on the unknown Comic Strip lot when Peter Richardson fell through his front door one day, and then spent a great deal of time and

effort phoning up anyone with influence, begging them to go along to Soho and see these very funny comedians in action. "Well, that paid off," he says. "They are now doing very well indeed and we're making films with them for Channel 4."

When he was in his early twenties, a successful child of the youthful 1960s, Michael White made one of those marvellously quotable remarks which have a habit of boomeranging right back at you, years later: "I go along with Sartre, who says people over 45 ought not to have any position," he said.

Now, here he is at 46, looking no more than 28, it's true, dressed in the rigger blue jeans, black jacket, black and white bow tie, correctly crumpled cotton-mac and muffer, tight black curly hair with, perhaps a hint of a tint. A man who has sat on the council of the Royal Court, the drama panel of the Arts Council. A person of position, no less. "Yes... well," he murmurs. He has one of those quiet, classless voices. "I sort of still feel that, in a way. Old people do rule the world, but

He has that vital blotting paper quality which soaks up a trend before it has set



Women like his youthful pleasure in the new and different

says. The Australian journalist Lyndall Hobbs, now working in Los Angeles, has been his constant companion for years and shares a photo frame with his children on his desk, but he is nearly always pictured flanked by at least two or three pretty girls with names like Davina or Sabrina or Koo.

"I get on with women because I like them," he says. What they like is his youthful pleasure in the new and different and fun - he took one girl to see the Police at Wembley and was as excited as all the other fans to be at a pop concert - as well as the glamorous backdrop his lifestyle provides for any hopeful girl about town.

His friends say that underneath that laconic, man-of-the-world manner Michael White is shy and unsure of himself and that is why he is always giving parties, surrounding himself with celebrities. He says that he does it because there is something quite interesting that makes them into a celebrity, isn't there? "Anyway, after a while you know so many celebrities that they just become friends - or acquaintances."

"What I enjoy most in life is the thrill of seeing a very good performance. It is quite rare," he quotes Brachetti: "Captivating - and clever..." and Robert Wilson's avant-garde piece, *Einstein on the Beach*. "One of the best things I've ever seen." In New York he is taping up *Torch Song Trilogy*, a gay Jewish play which he will present over here later this year. "It is so good it shocked my socks off."

One of his most exciting moments in the theatre, he says, was the first time he saw the Fina Bausch Performance Company in Germany. He brought them to England in association with Sadler's Wells and a girl in the Sadler's Wells publicity department says it was such an unexpected visual and aural treat (nasal, too, since there was real, spring-smelling turf laid on stage) that some people were storming out of the theatre in a rage while other people queued to get in.

That is the kind of stimulating controversy you rarely get in classical theatre, unless a producer like Michael White is prepared to gamble their reputation. And for that to happen, perhaps there has to be an i or two along the way.

Washington - "It was a magical childhood," said Honoria Donnelly, who grew up in the South of France in the 1920s in a world peopled by such expatriates as Hemingway, Fitzgerald and Dos Passos. "Every day was an event."

Mrs Donnelly was four years old when her parents, Sara and Gerald Murphy, headed for Europe from America to escape their oppressive families and to find what they termed cultural nourishment. They settled in the south of France in a seven-acre, 14-room Cap d'Antibes villa. The spot became a sort of port of call. Mrs Donnelly said, for artist and writers whose names are now legendary.

A quicksilver couple whom the poet Archibald MacLeish once described as "sort of a nexus with everything that was going on," the Murphys were generally credited with starting the summer season on the Riviera. They were portrayed in F. Scott Fitzgerald's *Tender is the Night* and became the subject of Calvin Tomkins's *Living Well is the Best Revenge*.

Now Mrs Donnelly, in collaboration with Richard N. Billings, has produced *Sara and Gerald: Villa America* and *After*, a memoir in which personal reminiscences by Mrs Donnelly alternate with a narrative by Billings culled from family journals and letters.

Mrs Donnelly and her husband, William, a speech writer in the Kennedy administration who wrote the foreword to the book, sat at home in McLean, Virginia, recently and talked about the book's beginnings.

Jazz Age legends were in the making when the Murphys entertained on the Riviera

In the social swim at Villa America

had gone on at a fairy-tale party that Zelda and Scott Fitzgerald once gave for their daughter, Scottie.

Mrs Donnelly rummaged through some albums as she talked, and came up of faded photographs and from the words she spoke.

"Dorothy Parker had a cosy presence," she said. "Hemingway taught me not to be afraid. He was very gentle and had a quality that somehow made want to please him; you wanted to do well in front of him. Picasso was funny; he would say

things with a completely deadpan expression, and at the beach he always wore a black turtleneck."

While the Murphys lived abroad, from 1921 until 1932, Honoria Murphy made 16 trans-Atlantic crossings. But she said, at no time did she or her two younger brothers, Booth and Patrick, think of themselves as anything but Americans.

"This," she said, "was because my father celebrated the Fourth of July each year and we would get the latest jazz from America and fly the American flag."

Gerald Murphy had an unerring eye for shape and form and Sara Murphy an instinct for living and entertaining. The Murphys painted set designs with Picasso for Diaghilev ballets, a young pianist, Arthur Rubinstein, played for them in their Paris apartment, and their villa was a magnet not only for the American colony in Paris but for such as Monty Woolley, Cole Porter and Cocteau. Cocktails were a ritual presided over by Murphy. Philip Barry, the playwright, once told him: "Gerald, you took as though you're saying mass."

But the fairy tale came to a tragic end. In 1929, Patrick contracted tuberculosis, and the Murphys' last years in Europe were spent at sanatoriums in search of a cure. Booth died in 1935 of meningitis, at the age of 16. Two years later, Patrick died, also at 16. After Booth's death, Mr Murphy wrote to Fitzgerald, "Life itself has stepped in now and blundered, scarred and destroyed."

The friendships and correspondence with the Hemingways, the Fitzgeralds and the MacLeishes endured long after the Murphys returned to the United States, where Murphy took over the family business, the Mark Cross Company.

When Murphy died in 1964 at the age of 76, Archibald MacLeish chose the inscription for his gravestone, turning to King Lear. It says, "Ripeness is all". Sara Murphy died 11 years later. She is buried next to her husband in East Hampton, their last home. The inscription on her gravestone had been chosen by him before his death. From Thomas Camplon, it reads, "And she made all of light".

"When mother saw it for the first time," Mrs Donnelly said, "she cried."

Water Ski Across the Atlantic. Bert Randles of Miami believes that nobody has ever water-skied across the Atlantic going west to east, and aims to do it when the weather gets better. The initial problem was in finding someone who would tow him, but he now reckons he can make use of a cargo ship doing a scheduled run, and hang on behind, well out of reach of the propellers.

"OK, so there's always a chance I might fall off, especially if I get tired," Bert admits.

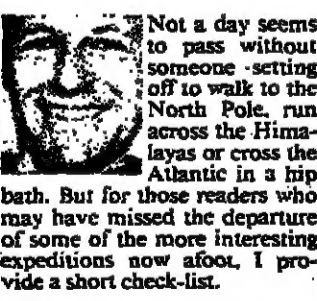
Not a day seems to pass without someone setting off to walk to the North Pole, run across the Himalayas or cross the Atlantic in a hip bath. But for those readers who may have missed the departure of some of the more interesting expeditions now afoot, I provide a short check-list.

Disco Dance to the North Pole. A group of unemployed youngsters from Streatham aim to become the first people to disco dance to the North Pole. They are tremendously fit, having trained every night for the last three years, and don't see any problems ahead. "It'll be cold, of course," says spokesbabe Kevin, "but you keep really warm doing disco dancing, and the snow and ice won't make much difference. It gets pretty freezing in Streatham, too, you know. If there is a problem, it will be transporting all the disco gear - sound system, light show, etc. - but we've got a good roadie. At least it will prove that young people still have initiative."

The Highest Cocktail Party in The World. Lord Lichfield and the most beautiful women in the world, who have represented Britain at almost every event, whether they got an invitation or not, now intend to stage the highest cocktail party in the world. The present record, they believe, is held by a British Embassy reception in uptown La Paz, Bolivia. The main problems at high altitude come from the fact that muller wine boils at a very low temperature and that in cocktails the cherry freezes to the side of the glass.

Great Disused Railways of The World. A new series being planned by the BBC, to follow the success of their previous railways series, in which - among other delights - Michael Wood will walk the length of the mythical Inca railway through the Andes and Terry Wogan will explore the legendary

Anyone for a bike-ride up the M1?



NIROFOVER Miles Kingdon

"And the ship will get tired of turning round to pick me up again. But the way I see it, there'll always be another one along in a day or two. It gets cold at night in the Atlantic, I believe, so I'll be wearing a fur-lined pair of swimming shorts and really thick water-proof socks. The one thing I worry about is that when I make landfall in Europe, I'll have to go through immigration, and there really isn't much place a water-skier can keep a passport about his person. I reckon I'll have to bluff my way through."

Dublin Underground. This latter is believed to have had three circle lines, none of which met at any point.

Sponsored Paddle Through the Brazilian Rain Forests. The rain forests of South America have been crossed often enough, but never before by four old age pensioners from Morecambe. Wearing knotted handkerchiefs on their heads and with rolled up trousers, they intend to wade up the rain forests as far as they can go, or

until they run out of hot Bovril, the makers of which are sponsoring the trip.

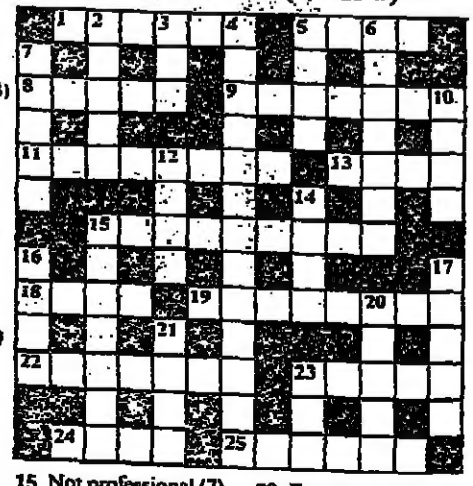
"We've heard as how there are some funny things lurking around in the water here," says spokesbabe Brian. "All I can say is that there are some bloody funny things lurking in Morecambe Bay, mostly thrown in the water at Blackpool, and we're ready for anything."

Bicycling Down the M1. Ernie Jones set off from Leeds last Thursday in an attempt to become the first man to bicycle the wrong way down the M1 at night. He has not been heard from since.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 31)

ACROSS
1 Dormant (6)
5 Blow (4)
8 Dixerious (5)
9 Cold compress (3,4)
11 Wire message (8)
13 Move quickly (4)
15 Mature state (9)
18 Prayer leader (4)
19 Vehicle (8)
22 Investigation (7)
23 Lengthwise (5)
24 Gun (4)
25 Bind (6)

DOWN
2 Take unlawfully (5)
3 New York time (1,1,1)
4 Humanitarian (13)
5 Expelled air (4)
6 Limp (7)
7 Ill-humoured (5)
10 Antelope (4)
12 Larva (4)
14 Having life (4)
17 Brown (5)



SOLUTION TO No 30
ACROSS: 1 Pedestrians 9 Extinct 10 Liger 11 Ere 13 Tore 16 Fish 17 Rocket 18 Nasty 20 Lows 21 Bizarre 22 Runt 23 Tsar 25 Spa 28 Charm
DOWN: 2 Enter 3 EPNS 4 Toile 5 Idle 6 Neglige 7 Beaten track 8 Orchestra 12 Refuse 14 Cry 15 Scrimp 19 Sunbath 20 Let 24 Scour 25 Smut 26 Arts 27 Dash

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

A new angle on the body

Packing for a sunshine holiday means suspending disbelief in warm weather and hanging out all your light clothes on show together. Any separates that cannot be worn with at least three other items should be ruthlessly jettisoned. A holiday kitbag demands mix-and-match garments that can work together for day, evening, beach or town.

That means that you have got to stick to a basic colour scheme probably based on one or two shades with white. Since a fresh fashion breeze has blown away all the floral sarongs and peasant skirts, you could this season choose streamlined sporty shapes in just black and white, with the odd dash of primary colours.

Stripes broad and narrow are the theme of the T-shirts, beach tops and sweat shirts that make up holiday sportswear. But the important thing is not the geometric patterns printed on to them, but their basic shape and proportions. The fashion cut is now quite generous, so that shirts have a dropped or raglan shoulder rather than the classic set-in sleeve. Shorts are getting baggier, too, often with a rolled hem held with a popped slot, and this same rolled effect is found on sleeves of shirts and jackets. The newest trousers are all cropped with T-shirt tops, cotton knit sweaters and blouson jackets cut off sharply at tunic length.

The new clean mood has affected swimwear too. The one-piece suits are inspired by dance exercise tops and leotards, made in lightweight fabrics that mould the body and are designed to stay in place for action sports.

The shaping of the most interesting swimsuits is technically dazzling, as they are often cut on the cross or out of a single piece of fabric with the fit fashioned with stretch, not seaming. The new theme from the Israeli swimwear house of Gottex is asymmetrical, so that blocks or triangles of colour are swept across the body contrasting geometric angles with the curve of the figure. These kind of optical illusions can cleverly change the apparent proportions of the body.

Tricks with stripes are played by Gideon Osherson using horizontal patterns for a swimsuit below the waist and vertical above to give the illusion of a two-piece, or when a plunge front swimsuit has horizontal stripes on its cut-away bottom half and stripes set in a herringbone panel at each side of the bodice.

Swimwear is now an integral part of many designer collections, so that a lot of creative input is channelled into cruise lines. The Emanuel Ungaro shop is now carrying his Sola Donna collection of young summer separates and Simpson Piccadilly have the lively



Christian Dior summer knit range.

Because swimwear is now in tune with the rest of our wardrobes - rather than beached on some distant paradise isle - it has also become a part of total holiday dressing.

The Atlantic shoreline is also catered for in the beach outfits that include a cotton cardigan, a track suit jacket or a long sleeved velour top that all give warmth without weight on chilly days.

Summer shoes also seem to show more variety. There are still open-toed sandals and the rope-soled espadrille goes marching on, but canvas open-toe pumps and mesh ballerina flaties offer alternatives that will see you through the Spring.

Accessories are the things that pull simple summer separates together: the multi-coloured canvas belt, the shell-decorated hair comb, the boiled sweet transparent beads, the spotted kerchief. Because clothes are getting sharper, so are the new accessories, with angular earrings, chain belts and sports watches engulfing the earlier wave of ethnic bangles and cheesecloth shawls.

The best accessory of all is a suntan. You can't take it with you when you go, but it will make all your holiday clothes look twice as good when you try them on in front of the bedroom mirror back home.



Above: Black swimsuit with white abstract motif, approx £40 (b/w only) by Anna Club from Selfridges, Oxford Street, W1; Harrods; Peter Jones, Sloane Square, SW1. Black and white cotton mini skirt, also in assorted colours with white, £35.50 by Philippe Salvat from Harrods, Harvey Nichols, Habes Corpus, NW1. Lolita sunglasses from a

selection at Flip, 126 Long Acre, WC2 and branches. Mesh pumps £14.99 from Faith, 383 Oxford Street and branches. Above right: White swimsuit, black striped with primary coloured abstract print, approx £35; cotton crepe culottes (and top not shown), approx £59. Both by Anna Club from Madeline, 16 St

Christopher's Place, W1; Joan Pouting, Birmingham. Right: Graphic bandeau-top swimsuit, sizes 10-16, approx. £15; black cire, towelling lined reversible jacket approx £35 from a selection by Absolut from She, Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, SE3; Imago, Wimbledon Hill Road, SW19; Prompt Corner, Southampton;

Deek Out, Salcombe, Devon. Compass watch by Porsche Designs from Porsche Car Centres countrywide, Harrods and leading department stores. Photographs by MARIO TESTINO. Make-up by Rosalie Salinas for Coloreta, Lima, Peru.



Holiday kitbag



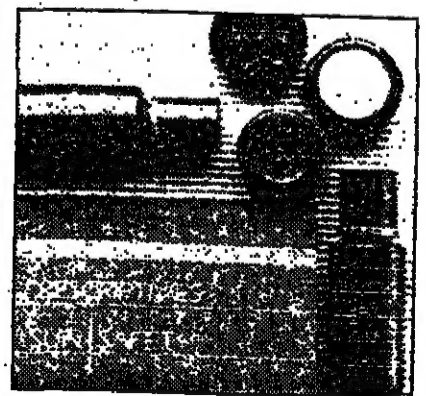
The sharp separates: Collarless cotton shirt with blue, yellow, red black or jade green stripes, £12.95 by Gloria Vanderbilt from Dickins & Jones; Debenhams, Oxford Street, W1; Fenwick, Brent Cross, NW4; Army & Navy stores. Slim cotton skirt in jade green, pastel yellow, blue or pink, £16.95. By Gloria Vanderbilt from Dickins & Jones; Peter Jones, Sloane Square, SW1; Alders of Croydon and Sutton.

The new graphics: Hot pink and white striped towelling bandeau bikinis, £18. Also jade green and blue/white. By Jerses from Dickins & Jones, Regent Street, W1; Greensleeves Herne Hill, SE24; Wicketts, Wells, Somerset; Pretty Things, Suckwell Hill. Matching asymmetric-stripe cover-up, £19 from Dickins & Jones; Eaden Lily, Cambridge; Grunchy, St Helier, Jersey; Bridge Gallery, Looe, Cornwall; Dyas Brothers, Shrewsbury.

Summer lightweights: Mesh T-shirt with raglan sleeves and eyeletting, white, red, green, blue, sizes 10-16, £7.99. Red cotton shorts with turned hem, also red, sizes 8-14, £9.99. Both from major Marks & Spencer stores.

New proportions: White and black cotton Japanese print top £12; cropped trousers, £14. (b/w only), small and medium by Hindukush, mail order from Hindukush, 229-231 Portobello Road, W11, add £1.50 p & p.

The optic print: Black and white abstract patterned cotton vest, also red, green and purple with black, £8.95 by White from Vario, Forres, Morayshire; L'Interieur, St Ives. White washed cotton shorts with button-fly shorts, £33 by Katherine Hamnett from Joseph, 6 Sloane Street, SW1 and Chinese Laundry, 14 South Molton Street, W1 and 53 King's Road, SW3; Splash, Bath; Warehouse, Glasgow; Corniche, Edinburgh.



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THE TIMES DIARY

Just not critic

Derek Parker, until recently chairman of the Society of Authors, has been sacked as book reviewer for ITV's teletext service, Oracle, for reviewing a book of his own. Parker admits that it was he, under the pseudonym William Blanchford, who supplied Granada with what he claims to be the "secret" memoirs of the nineteenth-century courtesan, Cornelia. Parker's *bona fides* having been challenged in *The Sunday Times*, officials at Oracle became suspicious when Parker contributed a warm review of the book. Parker says: "I suppose it was always likely someone would find out. I only meant the review as a mild in-joke. William Blanchford was the name of my maternal grandfather."

Logarithms?

With donnish understatement, Richard Maund, a Cambridge maths lecturer, says he found writing Mozart's music "difficult". The authenticity of his efforts can be judged at tonight's performance of Mozart's *Requiem* by the Academy of Ancient Music at the Barbican. Maund, a keen violin player, has tried to disentangle Mozart's own unfinished work from that of Süssmayr, to whom its completion was entrusted by the composer's widow. Though most of the vocal part and bass figures were annotated by Mozart, Maund had to supply most of the Amen fugue, for which Mozart had written only 16 bars.

Scotched

John Mortimer has upset his old Oxford college, Brasenose, with his description of his Roman Law tutor, Sonner, in *Clinging to the Wreckage*. Mortimer describes Sonner as "a mountainous old man who drank a bottle of whisky a day". Particularly inappropriate, the Brasenose magazine notes sardonically, since Sonner drank little whisky and always so much diluted that it was "very easy for his butler to syphon off part of the contents of every bottle in his cellar and fill them up with water". The butler's deceptions were discovered only after Sonner, mistaking doors on the train, had tumbled to his death on the tracks outside Didcot. The college, the magazine records regretfully, made the mistake of buying up the old man's whisky.

Bleak pudding

Manchester is having trouble finding a candidate to take part in a black pudding eating contest at Euston station on Thursday. Champion scoffers from neighbouring areas of Cheshire, Lancashire and Merseyside are preparing for the feast, part of an exhibition to promote tourism in the North-west. The glorious mixture of pig's blood and oatmeal is said to have originated in Manchester, but though four locals volunteered, all have since cried off. The Greater Manchester Council spokesman tells me: "There are a lot of red faces here at the moment, but no one else steps forward I might have to - and I can't stand the stuff."

Double trouble

There is a snag to the new scheme designed to stop unwanted junk mail dropping through your letterbox. A colleague who registered with the Mailing Preference Service and asked them to kill his junk post has now received, within a week, two identical acknowledgements bearing the message: "We would like to remind you that it may be up to three months before your request has been actioned by all subscribers to the scheme."

Flour power

Saudi Arabia is determined to grow its own wheat, according to Bob Bergland, a former United States Agriculture Secretary, even though it may cost more than five times as much as airfreighted grain from the United States. "It is a matter of national security with them," Bergland says. "They want the wheat, no matter what the price. They will be growing it in Iraq. It would be like trying to grow wheat in Phoenix." So madly expensive is the scheme, indeed, that already several American farming companies, as well as French and German ones, are looking into it.

To the rescue

Fairly Allday Marine pushed the boat out for the Victory '83 naming ceremony at Hamble during the week. The acknowledgements at the back of the programme give thanks: "For the Victory Wine, for the Victory Cocktail... for the Beer, for the Champagne, for the Rum, for the Victory Cake" and lastly "St John Ambulance for First Aid."

Disorient Express

Ray McVay will not be pleased to learn that someone else knows what he used his American Express card for last month. His account was erroneously sent to a PHScibe, but American Express were unbothered. "It's the merchant's stuff," their public relations director said, without a hint of shame.

Tesco supermarkets matchboxes decorated with the full achievement of the arms of Tesco, which include badgers as symbols of good housekeeping. Also on the boxes appears the surprising legend: "Made in USSR". I wonder whether there is any point in badgering Tesco about this?

PHS

Where are today's action men?

by Edward Heath

Faced with the world economic crisis, the Western governments have either delayed the necessary action or preferred to pass the buck to each other. This is true in all three of the principal tasks facing them in the field of international economic policy today: to counter deflation; to stabilise exchange rates; and to maintain confidence in the commercial banking system.

Many, including our own Chancellor of the Exchequer, now concede that economic expansion by some governments is essential for a sustained upturn in investment, output and employment.

Yet the British Government looks to the Germans and Americans to initiate the expansion; the Germans look to the Americans and the Japanese; the Americans wait for the reduction of their budget deficit and for the allies; and the Japanese wait for everyone else.

This is a prescription for further depression. Simultaneous and coordinated expansion is needed by those countries with lower rates of inflation and adequate control over the public finances. The only decisive obstacle here is the United States budget deficit. If that can be brought under greater control, the United States, Britain, Germany and Japan should be in a position to expand together.

When it is no longer possible to pass the buck, the excuses begin. Action to stimulate growth would be inflationary, we are told, even though we are now in the most deflationary situation since the 1930s, with

spare industrial capacity and unemployment at record levels everywhere.

Then we are told that the financial markets will scupper any attempt at economic expansion, having been taught by monetarist governments to believe that expansion inevitably goes into inflation rather than output. If they have been so taught, then they can be untaught or retrained. Indeed, those governments with the best credentials as monetarists who now realize the need for expansion are likely to be the most credible and effective in this process of re-education.

Successful expansion requires more stable exchange rates. The present wild swings are a strong disincentive to investment and trade. Yet neither the US nor Britain has been prepared to work out a system of coordinated monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies to preempt damaging and unjustifiably large swings in parities.

The banking crisis has been met no more decisively. The Brandt Commission, among others, concluded as early as December 1979, before interest rates and oil prices had risen to their record heights, that the Western commercial banks were becoming severely over-extended in many developing countries. Nothing was done about this until Mexico was on the verge of financial collapse last August - three years later.

The contrast between the inertia of governments today and the speed with

which they created a new world economic order after the war is striking. The conference at Bretton Woods, which set up the principal institutions of this order, lasted 22 days.

From the moment General Marshall first proposed his plan for the economic recovery of Europe, it took only three weeks for the British and the French to accept it, and only 11 months for the Europeans and the Americans to agree on a comprehensive four-year scheme of action.

The European Communities were no less rapid in their creation. The treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community - the first great act of reconciliation between France and Germany after centuries of conflict - took only 11 months to conclude. The European Economic Community was created less than two years after the conference of Foreign Ministers at Messina in June 1955, where it had been formally proposed.

These remarkable creative political acts, in which wholly new institutions and systems of international order were launched by a mere handful of meetings, starkly highlight the irrelevance of the plethora of ministerial conferences and summits which litter today's international agenda, but achieve next to nothing. What is needed are binding agreements, not empty promises; adequate time to reach agreements, rather than two-day media festivals; and the willingness to face up to collective responsibility, rather than to pass the buck.

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The Times Portrait: Jonathan Aitken



branch of the ill-fated Sister Walker. Now, Aitken Hume, the financial services company which he and Timothy control, is a stock market favourite, and one in which Aitken (English), the private family company behind the 16.7 per cent largest single stake in TV-am, has a considerable share.

These holdings have led outsiders to believe that it is the breadth of Aitken's financial interests, and their dependence upon the Arabs, that may provoke the wrath of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Michael Deakin, the programme controller, and target of Anna Ford's talk of treachery at the time of Jay's fall, and Kevin Sim, the features editor, are, with Aitken, descendants of the generation of young programme-makers brought into ITV by Donald Baverstock in the 1960s. The Baverstock school promotes intense, almost masonic loyalty to one another. Baverstock himself flatly refuses to discuss Aitken with newspapers, except to say: "He is still a very good friend."

Aitken's greatest success so far, then, has not been his boardroom

coup, but his ability to project the dramatic of Camden Lock as a straightforward conflict between the lofty and distant pretensions of Jay and "the Famous Five" and the realities of broadcasting. In fact, the battle has only just begun, and it is a battle, not with Anna Ford, but with the IBA over the conditions of the franchise which brought TV-am into being.

It was significant that one of Aitken's first statements when he took over as chief executive was to paraphrase his predecessor's famous pronouncement and declare: "TV-am has a mission to entertain."

His message was underlined by the appointment of Greg Dyke as the station's new editor-in-chief yesterday. Dyke may be a man with impeccable serious television credentials - he has produced *Weekend World* - but he has been selected for his creation of *The Six O'Clock Show* for LWT, a frothy down-market pop show which would go down well in prime time in downtown Los Angeles, and resists a million miles away from the TV-am staff labelled "Jay-break".

So while the station may well have such a mission to entertain, what it certainly has not is a franchise to pursue it.

TV-am was set up to be a news and current affairs station. It could be that re-run of Tom and Jerry would give it the audience to make it viable - or, put another way, provide a service which the public would want to watch in considerable numbers - but this is not what the guardians of broadcasting taste in Brighton Road have decreed.

The prospect arises, therefore, of the authority stripping TV-am of its franchise because it has failed to meet its broadcasting obligations, and it is a prospect serious enough to merit deep discussion in Camden Lock.

"According to one leading member of the TV-am camp the question the IBA may have to face is simple: 'Would it be willing to show 400 people out of work because more viewers have decided to tune in to TV-am?'"

In other words, TV-am's down market plunge has a double-pronged purpose: to win the viewers and advertising revenue which, with a bout of cost-cutting and possibly redundancies, will make the station financially viable. And to gain rapidly such a large audience that the IBA could not be seen to take the station off the air without a public outcry.

Recent traumas apart, there are many waiting in the wings for a chance of a crack at the breakfast slot. ITN, which desperately wanted the franchise, has been vocal in making it known behind the scenes that it is willing to enter into partnership with TV-am over news coverage.

Many of the losers in the original battle for the breakfast franchise feel that even with audiences of around 400,000 it would still be possible to make money out of the medium. If the IBA were to tire of TV-am's turmoil, it could easily turn to the Pearson Longman consortium which ran Jay's close second for the franchise and then nearly turned the experience of making the bid into expanding the film and television group Goldcrest.

What has pushed TV-am into its early crisis is not just the paucity of its audience but the conspicuous excess of the Camden Lock studios and their operating costs. The colour supplements may have ogled over the fancy architecture of Camden Lock but many of TV-am's backers were appalled when they finally walked through the door to encounter the futuristic sturm describing the passage of the sun from east to west.

Aitken has surmounted one crisis to face another. One crumb of comfort for him lies in the fact that should the IBA take the ultimate sanction against the station it will be damning itself as much as Camden Lock. The IBA, as much as Aitken, needs TV-am to prosper, and still save its face.

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CND v MoD: the next round

As Joan Ruddock, CND's chairman, flies out to the United States for a lecture tour, and Michael Heseltine recovers from his visit to the Berlin Wall, both sides face the question of where they go next in the nuclear debate.

For CND, which has taken something of a bashing from Mr Heseltine since his appointment as Defence Secretary three months ago, the numbers on the streets of Scotland and by-ways of Berkshire were heartening, but still leave the battle to be won. For Mr Heseltine, the problem of sustaining the Government's campaign is, if anything, worse.

The most significant of the weekend's events may not in the end be the 60,000 to 70,000 people CND turned out in well disciplined demonstrations. Rather it may be President Reagan's announcement of the abandonment of the immediate "zero option", and the much smaller number of perhaps 2,000 campaigners who turned up on Thursday, before the human chain, to blockade Greenham Common and the Burghfield nuclear weapons factory.

President Reagan's proposal to allow limited numbers of missiles on each side brings us one step closer to the certainty that, whatever the outcome of the Geneva disarmament talks, there will be at least some cruise missiles stationed at

Greenham by December. And CND's small groups of blockaders, who knew they risked arrest, showed that there is an increasing, if still small, number of people prepared to take action against the missiles if they come.

Burghfield may not have been much of a test. No organized effort was made to get the workforce in. The factory was to work only half the day, and few workers attempted to run the blockade. At Greenham Common, Thames Valley police showed that if CND and the women campaigners can train for non-violent direct action, so can the police, with a new tactic of peeling back the seated ranks of demonstrators to allow 17 coaches carrying 800 construction and military personnel into and out of the base.

The Burghfield blockade was, however, an important psychological boost to the blockaders, who will be out again at the Upper Heyford USAF base in May. The prospect of demonstrators equipped with walkie-talkies pursuing the huge cruise missile convoys round the countryside or awaiting their return to base after an exercise is not one that the authorities can relish.

Not that such tactics are by any means the only shot in CND's armoury. The peace movement, of which CND is only a part, is

overflowing with ideas for campaigning that involve far less commitment than risking prison.

CND itself has its "peace canvass", in which members take the issue on to people's doorsteps as though a general election was already under way. Its national "public education" advertising campaign should start shortly. Within the movement ideas such as all members withdrawing their National Savings on one day are being canvassed.

Cheques that British Telecom computers cannot process are being designed as a protest against its work at Greenham, and more pressure may well be put on local councils and individuals to boycott companies involved in weapon construction.

The difficulty with all these and other ideas will be ensuring media coverage, and avoiding dissipation of effort into too many ideas at once, in a movement that has little central control.

Mr Heseltine's problem is not unrelated. While the peace movement is a dynamic campaign, he is essentially defending a static position.

Everything he says is no longer news. Gimmicks have to be found - visiting the Berlin Wall, stomping round Greenham Common in a

hard hat.

It was a senior Cabinet colleague of Mr Heseltine's who once lamented that it took three minutes to convince someone of the unilateralist argument, and 20 to persuade them of the need for nuclear defence and multilateral negotiations. Mr Heseltine somehow has to find that 20 minutes - perhaps through the debate with CND that he has so far refused?

Nicholas Timmins

Geoffrey Smith

Privately, a Tory back-peddalling

Sir Geoffrey Howe has been in the vanguard of those Cabinet ministers calling for some privatization of the welfare state. Last July he made a notable speech in Cambridge suggesting that it was time to consider "how far private provision and individual choice can supplement or in some cases possibly replace the role of government in health, social security and education."

Last Wednesday in Hemel Hempstead he set out deliberately to carry forward that debate. But there were important differences. He said nothing that contradicted any of his remarks in Cambridge, but the omissions were suggestive. Last July he had spoken favourably of a system of charging for publicly provided services, saying that "in some cases charges might be a preliminary to some form of private sector involvement". There was nothing specific about charges last week. At Cambridge he had referred hopefully to the possibility of school vouchers and student loans. Neither received a mention last week.

Above all, the tone of the two speeches was different. He was just as enthusiastic last week as he has ever been about the value of private health care and private education. But he spoke of them more as the handmaidens than as rivals of the public sector: "more private provision in these fields lessens the burden on limited resources".

He even spoke with pride of the additional resources devoted by the Government to the health service and to improving social security benefits while expressing confidence in the scope for savings from administrative changes that stop well short of the more radical measures at which he was hinting earlier.

It can hardly have been an accident that Sir Geoffrey did not get round to mentioning school vouchers and student loans last week. There has been opposition to both at significant levels within the party. The education policy committee under Lord Beloff has reported unanimously against vouchers. The Conservative backbench education committee under Sir William van Straubenzee has come down against vouchers and loans. The critics are not without support in the Cabinet - from Chichester and as well as from wets.

It is now highly unlikely that there will be any commitment to student loans in the manifesto. A large question mark hangs over the idea of vouchers, though it is just possible that there might be a promise to experiment in this field. In general there seems to be a greater recognition of the practical difficulties

ies presented by some of the proposals for social privatization.

The point at issue is not whether private education, private medicine and private pension schemes are desirable. No Conservative would doubt the case for private provision in the social field continuing and probably expanding. The critical question is whether it is necessary for any government to do more than simply allow this to happen. Should there be changes within the public sector to encourage the operation of market forces and stimulate demand for private provision?

This is not an issue on which it is wise for Conservatives to take a doctrinal stand. It would be absurd to suggest that the demand for private health care, private pensions and private schools is not affected by what is on offer in the state systems. The relative size of the public and private sectors in all these fields can be influenced by government policies, and it would not be unreasonable for a Conservative government to act in accordance with its own philosophy.

But if its actions are governed only by its philosophy it is asking for trouble. Any changes would have to meet tests not just of principle but of practice. They would have to take account of what is already happening: no government starts with a clean slate. They would therefore have to be effective within a politically acceptable period of time - which means within the lifetime of a parliament for any highly contentious measure - and would have to be capable of being implemented without too much upheaval.

One of the principal reasons why vouchers and student loans have been losing Conservative friends has been the growing realization that for quite some time they would be more likely to cost than to save money. It is better to appreciate that not vouchers and student loans, but more extensive changes in the health service may well be necessary to contain costs; but the simple assumption that this would automatically lead to greater demand for private care needs rigorous examination. Private health charges might go up correspondingly.

The Conservatives should not be ashamed of treading warily now before they make commitments. They need to be sure that any changes they introduce would achieve the purposes they seek. Otherwise they would do better to leave it to existing market forces. This of all governments should beware of the fallacy that demand for private provision in the social services will not grow unless the state acts.

Roger Scruton

Benn, really just another Benito

Mr Benn is not the only one to use the word "fascist" as a term of abuse for those who are unconvinced by the theory or practice of socialism. Almost everyone on the right (to use another indiscriminate label) is liable to be faced by the following argument. You believe in b, and c. At least some fascists believed a, b and c. Ergo you are a fascist. Since fascism is evil, you too are evil. In Mrs Thatcher's case, a, b, and c are the ethic of work, the values of the family, and national sovereignty. They might have been love, life and happiness for all that the argument shows.

Such is the logic of Mr Benn. And it is a logic which has enormous appeal for those who have swallowed the myth that fascism is the enemy of modern civilization, and socialism (including communism) its friend. It is proof of the good manners of the right that it seldom replies in kind; but there comes a point where good manners have to be set aside.

Fascism was a system of government introduced into Italy by Mussolini. It has something in common with the falangism introduced by Franco into Spain; it also led to an alliance with Hitler. As a result, the term "fascism" has come to denote three very different systems of government, and is used as a term of abuse largely by those who regard it as a name for the mass hysteria which led to Hitler's crimes.

Hitler's regime in fact called itself "national socialism". It had very little in common with the regimes of Mussolini and Franco, other than the fact of massive popular support. This popular support has provoked the Communist Party - an elite organization generally incapable of persuading the mass of people spontaneously to follow it - into pouring vitriolic abuse on fascism in all its forms. But this should not blind us to the fact that the actual aims of Soviet communism have coincided very closely with those of Hitler: control from above; a command structure throughout the economy, and throughout civil life; absorption of all institutions into those of the state; destruction by whatever means, however unscrupulous, of all opposition; the control of thought, feeling, hope, fear and ambition through propaganda.

The difference between the two is fairly summarized in their names: one calls itself national socialism, the other internationalism. Hence the first has been a little more selective in its choice of enemy. It is vitally necessary for this kind of regime to create a myth of the "enemy". For national socialism the enemy consisted in those within the state who did not belong to - and who "therefore" secretly worked to destroy - the nation. For international socialism the enemy was a "world-wide conspiracy, whose power-base was the 'bourgeois' class: i.e. everyone from capitalist to kulak. In each case the enemy enjoyed the same fate.

It is, I believe, extremely confusing to apply the term fascism equally to national socialism and to the Mediterranean ideas of authoritative government espoused by Mussolini and Franco. Of course, there are common features, and common dangers. But these should not be allowed to obscure the very real differences.

The essential feature of Mussolini's fascism was the corporation. The entire economic activity of the state was to be organized into corporations, subordinate to the state and answerable to it.

These corporations would be composed of syndicates, representing the interests of workers, employers and professionals. Through the complex process of representation, all grievances would be removed, and conflicts resolved, within the corporation. Hence, if the syndicates - such as the trade managers - performed their function, no other form of representation would be necessary. Government could be carried on by a small elite of dedicated professionals. Unlike national socialism, fascism did not set out to destroy autonomous institutions, and attempted to reconcile its belief in a command economy with a measure of free association at every level of society.

All very naive, of course, but remarkably similar to the political philosophy of Mr Benn, and very different from anything that has been advocated or pursued by Mrs Thatcher. Unlike Mr Benn and the fascists, Mrs Thatcher has perceived that trade unions are not normally representative of the interests of their members, that representation cannot, in general, occur outside strong parliamentary institutions resistant to rapid constitutional change, and that the law exists precisely to curtail the power of corporations, so that the individual grievance may be heard, and the individual life find its purpose.

Fascism in Italy was doomed by the alliance with national socialism. In Spain a similar system of government escaped destruction, and provided one of the more flexible forms of authoritarian control. Although imposed by military force, it was able to evolve to the point where parliamentary democracy could be initiated along with the constitutional monarchy. It provided such valuable support to it. We should take comfort from the example. It shows that, if Mr Benn's philosophy ever does gain wide acceptance, we might yet recover from its imposition.

Bennite fascism therefore holds out a promise that neither national nor international socialism has been able to fulfil. If we have to choose between these three evils, then no doubt we should vote for Mr Benn. Far better, however, to remain with Mrs Thatcher.

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DISARMING SIGNALS

The various anti-nuclear demonstrations in Britain and other west European countries over the weekend, Mr Gromyko's press conference on Saturday and the responses from Mr Francis Pym and other Nato ministers have all contributed in their very different ways to the new war of nerves on disarmament that is being conducted between the Soviet Union and the West. The outcome will be critical for the Geneva negotiations. There will be agreement there only if both sides believe that the other is ultimately prepared to reach a settlement and if neither side believes that it can get what it wants without a settlement.

This means that the prospects for Mr Reagan's new initiative last week on intermediate range missiles will depend not simply on the merits of the proposal but also on the signals that accompany it. The signals that the West should be sending should all be indicating steadiness of purpose. It is necessary to convey a genuine readiness to negotiate; the United States would fail to impress both the Soviet Union and its European allies if it allowed its initiative to appear to be no more than another move in the propaganda war. But it is no less important to make it clear that American negotiators will not be pushed by tides of public sentiment from one position to another in the desperate search for any agreement. The more it is evident that there is no agreement then the West can and will install the cruise and Pershing missiles, the better chance there will be of a settlement.

If this strategy is pursued the response to Mr Gromyko should be critical but calm. There was never the slightest chance that the Soviet leaders would respond to Mr Reagan's proposal for an interim arrangement, short of the zero option, with an immedi-

ate expression of delight. They intend to negotiate as toughly as the West should. What matters more than the particular criticisms expressed by Mr Gromyko is the readiness to take up Mr Reagan's suggestion that the Geneva negotiations should resume earlier than previously intended.

That is a favourable signal from Moscow. In return, most Nato spokesmen have sent back the right signal by not becoming too indignant over Mr Gromyko's rejection. To have reacted otherwise would not only have been to read too much into his remarks, but might also have given the impression that the West was quite ready to have an excuse for not negotiating seriously.

There was one comment of Mr Gromyko's, however, that the United States should take note of. That was his rebuke of Mr Reagan for using undiplomatic language when he referred to the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" in a speech last month to a group of American clergymen in Florida. It is not that it is improper or unfair to be beastly to the Soviet Union. It is rather that to be beastly in what have been widely judged to be extravagant terms shortly before launching a major disarmament initiative is poor tactics. To some people that suggests a lack of genuine interest in a settlement. To others it implies an attempt to compensate for the weakness of the West's negotiating position by rhetorical overkill.

There is no reason to believe that either of those impressions would be correct. Not for the first time, the President was probably simply letting himself go without thought of the wider audience. The West's negotiating position is not a weak one unless it is assumed that the strength of public opinion in Europe to the new missiles is such that the United States would not be able

to site any of them in western Europe even if there was no agreement at Geneva. That is the impression that the anti-nuclear movements would wish to give.

They have managed to attract a good many people to their various demonstrations over the weekend. This confirms that there is still some strong popular feeling over the missiles. But is it popular feeling that is likely to be politically effective? For that to be so, the protests would have to weaken the resolve of governments, make it physically impossible for the missiles to be installed, or so arouse public opinion that it would become politically impossible for any democratically elected government to proceed.

There is no sign that the anti-nuclear movements would be able to achieve any of those purposes. In Britain there is still a majority opposed to having any cruise missiles here, but it is by no means impossible for the Government to win the battle for public opinion before the end of the year provided that it remembers that the people whom it needs principally to convince are those who are opposed to unilateral nuclear disarmament but who are none the less not persuaded of the need for cruise. The opinion polls show that there are a good many people who come into this category.

All governments in the west should also be fortified by the experience of Chancellor Kohl in winning reelection in Germany without weakening his position on disarmament. There is no reason for governments to be too scared of public opinion provided that it is made clear to the people of Europe, as it should be to the Soviet Union, that the United States is negotiating with every intention of reaching a reasonable settlement. For that the right signals have to be sent, keeping the temperature cool while the nerve remains steady.

THE CUTTING-OUT OF THE KEREN

As a feat of naval impudence, the sieging of Jim Slater's beard may rank beside Drake's sieging of the more extensive growth sported by King Philip of Spain, or with the exploits of Cornwallis or Keyes. Whether the dash and despatch shown in the seizure of the HMS Keren was wisely exercised in the minefields of maritime labour relations remains to be seen. The National Union of Seamen has put up a deafening barrage in reply to the assault, but seamen all over the world may be inclined to think twice about striking over an issue which has few direct implications elsewhere.

The merchant navy is still struggling with the worst recession in maritime trade for 50 years and the numbers of British ships and jobs at sea have declined sharply as a result. There are now well below 1,000 vessels trading under the red ensign, and the number of qualified seamen looking for work has risen to a record 3,500. The union showed in a successful strike two years ago that it could still bring heavy industrial pressure to bear on the owners, but its capacity to damage the national economy is much less than it used to be.

The case of HMS Keren is an exceptional one. She and her

civilian crew were requisitioned for the Falklands campaign and then released to the North Sea ferry service again. But the Royal Navy has recently bought her for further use in the South Atlantic, and had entered negotiations for her to be under the management of the former owners, with the existing crew. During the war, the latter were paid at the rates they had received at home, with a bonus for war service. Rates for ordinary deepwater service are rather lower than for ferry service, and there is less time off.

Since the ship's new career was to last for the foreseeable future, without the special circumstances that existed during the fighting, the Navy wanted pay to be at the usual rate for such work. The union objected to the crew having to suffer a drop in pay. For different work under a different owner, there was no reason why the crew should continue to receive the same rates of pay. As owner, the Navy seems on the face of it to have had every right to make a change of plan when it proved difficult to reach agreement on the arrangement originally intended. The expense of sustaining the Falklands Islands in the long run is too high for there to be any case for incurring unnecessary costs. But whatever the Navy's

rights, the clandestine seizure of the ship risked stirring up feelings which are generally better left at rest. Trade union susceptibilities about the use of the armed forces to influence the outcome of a labour dispute or negotiation are long-standing and understandable. It may become necessary in some circumstances, to preserve essential service or public order, but it is prudent to resort to it only when the need is urgent. The negotiations between the Blue Star Line and the unions have been conducted too much out of the public eye for it to be possible to judge whether the union was being deliberately obstructive, or merely seeking to reach the best terms realistically obtainable. It is claimed that a shortage of ships has meant soldiers having to stay in the Falklands beyond their term. Clearly it is operationally desirable to have efficient arrangements to bring troops home on leave. The Navy was reclaiming its own property, and there must be an overriding national interest in the armed forces not being denied possession of their property by an industrial dispute. But the goodwill of the merchant navy, which was so important in the Falklands campaign, is not something to be jeopardized without good reason.

ACCOUNTANTS AS GAMEKEEPERS

Today the corporate state acquires a new limb. Working life begins for the Audit Commission, a posthumous addition to the list of quasi-autonomous government bodies from Mr Michael Heseltine in his former capacity as Secretary of State for the Environment. The commission is one of a family of devices for squeezing the £25,000 million-a-year cost of local government.

First a complex and much-maligned reform of the rate support grant was, in theory, to open up council spending to better-informed public view. Then Mr Heseltine promoted the involvement in municipal affairs of local business and chambers of commerce, armed with new estimates of council costs. Lastly the 1982 Local Government Finance Act produced the commission, which is supposed to introduce both the personnel and methods of private sector accountancy into the audit of councils' books. The original, and admirable, intention was that of revealing to electors the arca of town hall finance in order to make the machine of local democracy work more decisively. In practice central government has been paying nipping attention to the details of

local administration in a way that might eventually subvert choices made through the local ballot box.

The commission is neither Whitehall fish nor municipal fowl; its members, who include several prominent councillors, are government appointees and its auditors' code of practice has to be approved by Parliament. This administrative untidiness is probably necessary, for the commission is to operate in the border territory between central and local government where the boundary is shifting and the ground is subject to grand rhetorical claims. The result is that the commission's charter is a compromise between the good, Millite principle that a central authority is necessary to transfer from one local authority to another the "best practice" and the worrying, modern belief that the fiduciary relationship between a council and its electors needs the constant supervision of a roving band of chartered accountants.

The commission absorbs the District Audit Service, and inherits a mixed legacy. Over the years this corps of civil service accountants built up a reputation as a check on municipal corruption. More recently, however,

they seemed unable to come to grips with the growth inside local government of a class of councillors themselves professionally involved in the public service, the breakdown of management disciplines, and the inefficiencies built in during that sustained period of growth in staff and outlays between the early 1960s and the late 1970s. Public trust in local government has suffered as a result.

The commissioners must decide whether they will answer to a Secretary of State and his need for political prestige or whether they will address this deeper sense of a collapse in municipal consensus. The latter is more difficult. For it involves accountants in a task for which they are professionally unqualified: distinguishing the "waste" or "lack of cost effectiveness" that stems directly from the legitimate political decisions of councillors. There is a line between unnecessary expenditure which results from management failures and councils' conscious use of their discretionary powers. The commission will establish itself only when it musters the courage to tell itself, central government and the public that such a line can rightly be drawn in unpopular places.

West and Russia in arms balance

From Professor Michael Pentz and others

Sir, We write to welcome your editorial recognition (March 25) that in the present stage of the East-West confrontation, Western security depends on increasing rather than reducing security on the Soviet side.

It has too long been regarded as axiomatic that we are somehow safer if we keep the Russians guessing about our capabilities and intentions. In present circumstances, when the greatest danger of nuclear war is perhaps that it might result from an accident or miscalculation, uncertainty is a major cause of insecurity.

In this context we regard President Reagan's plan to develop "super-weapons" to destroy missiles in space as being not only technically unworkable but also politically destabilising in the extreme. To the extent that they are believed to be capable of functioning they will be a menace to our security. We fear, also, that their development will make it harder, if not impossible, to reach any agreement on arms control or reduction. It will increase the risks of any future confrontation.

We believe the President has embarked upon this dangerous path in the hope of securing some short-term political gains within the United States. May we express the hope that his Nato allies will try to convince him that he has much more to lose in terms of European confidence?

Yours sincerely,
M. J. PENTZ, Chairman,
"FOR THE PEACE"
CHRISTOPHER MEREDITH,
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March 26.

Post-coital pill

From Mr J. M. Finnis

Sir, Your Social Services Correspondent today (March 1) reports a legal opinion that "post-coital birth control will be lawful, and judged by the courts as contraception rather than abortion, up to the maximum period of implantation". The author of the opinion is said to believe that a "fertilized egg" is not a child before implantation but becomes a child upon implantation.

Such a belief would be as foreign to common speech as to science or reason. But it is not more strange than his reported belief that a woman carrying an unimplanted embryo does not have "carriage" and cannot miscarry (even after an ectopic pregnancy?). Or than his belief that there can be conception after conception (a belief made the more absurd by the legal tube baby practitioners' own descriptions of "human conception in vitro").

The law on these matters was truthfully expressed by Glanville Williams in 1958: "... English law... regards any interference with pregnancy, however early it may take place, as criminal, unless for therapeutic reasons. The foetus is a human life to be protected by the criminal law from the moment when the ovum is fertilized".

By 1978, Professor Williams was saying that there is "no reason" why the courts should not adopt the legal opinion now reported by your Social Services Correspondent (an opinion which all agree finds no support in the Abortion Act 1967). But he left his startling change of view unrecorded and unexplained, remarking simply that "no one who uses or fits IUDs (intra-uterine devices) supposes that they are illegal". Neither he nor anyone else has given any reason to doubt that his earlier statement accurately expressed both the law and the law's solid rationale. There is in fact very substantial legal and medico-legal authority for his earlier view, with which even the Lane committee report in 1974 agreed. To set against that weight of authority and reason there is nothing save some very recent practice, based on convenience and untutored "suppositions" of (and/or indifference to) legality.

If the law is to be changed to deprive the human being of just protection during its first two weeks of life, let the change be shamelessly enacted, not insinuated by falsifying legal history and our common law.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. FINNIS,
Reader in Law,
University College,
Oxford,
March 21.

Citizens of Europe

From Mr Brian McCluskey

Sir, It is curious, and saddening, to see *The Times* devoting a longer (March 17) to supporting the continuation of a manifest injustice, the failure of the British Government to enfranchise those of its citizens living in other member states of the European Community in time for the European Parliament elections in May of next year, for example by supporting Lord Bethell's Bill in the House of Lords.

The *Times* argues, unexceptionably, that it would be simpler and more in line with the spirit of the treaties if European citizens could vote as such, i.e. wherever they reside in the Community. The fact is, however, that many of the member states of the Community attach more importance to the principle of nationality than to that of residence (and not only in electoral matters - students of private international law know that this is a fundamental difficulty in

Liberty of subject and Police Bill

From Mr Geoffrey Bindman

Sir, The Chairman of the Magistrates' Association (March 30) seeks to reassure us that the new powers in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill to detain suspects for up to 96 hours without charge will be exercised benignly and that the vast majority of suspects will still be charged or released within 24 hours.

At present it is the right of all those arrested to be charged or released without delay (see, for example, the remarks of the present Master of the Rolls in *R v Holmes*, ex p. *Sherman and another* ([1981] 2 All E.R. 612).

The Bill will remove this right, substituting discretion in the police and the magistrates to free us in less than 96 hours if they so choose. At our peril we surrender our liberties in exchange for the benevolence of authority.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY BINDMAN,
Bindman & Partners, solicitors,
1 Euston Road,
King's Cross, NW1.

Probation rewards

From Miss Audrey G. Hallam

Sir, I should like to put Peter Evans's article, "Probation at £87 a week" (March 28), into context. The impression given is that offenders are offered paid employment almost as a reward for committing offences in the first place, and this is certainly not so.

My quote, "employment is the best therapy we have ever had," is accurate but this therapy is only used when clients demonstrate that they have started on the quite difficult venture of living within society without committing crimes. Our employment schemes also provide supervisory posts for unemployed people who have never been involved in crime. The lucky offenders who get a place on our employment schemes are those who have stopped offending. Many of them have demonstrated this by doing voluntary work or, in the case of "Steve" quoted in the article, by educating and preparing themselves for rehabilitation.

The published photograph

Lesson of the 1930s

From Dr Forrest Caple

Sir, It is surely Mr Stewart (March 21) who has his facts wrong. Apart from several errors of detail, the report of his lecture on the certain policies, notably protection and devaluation, affected recovery.

Three principal policies were pursued in the early thirties: trade protection, exchange-rate management and easy monetary conditions. The first two had little to do with recovery. The third was not so much a policy as a set of circumstances accepted and promoted by government.

A nominal tariff of 10 per cent *ad valorem* was initially imposed in 1932 and soon raised to 20 per cent. However, when effective rates of protection are calculated for British industry for the period, the interesting result that emerges is that the two sectors usually credited with having made the essential contribution to recovery (iron and steel, and construction) are found to have been disadvantaged by the tariff. Construction was undoubtedly important, but protection actually held its contribution back.

Fine arts courses

From Mr Anthony Caro

Sir, The withdrawal of validation by the Council for National Academic Awards of the sculpture course at St Martin's School of Art is liable to have far-reaching consequences in art education.

For over a quarter of a century St Martin's sculpture under Frank Martin followed a fiercely independent line, always to the dismay of official departments with focus, and will edge art teachers towards compromise and worldly wisdom. "Art made tongue-tied by authority" augurs ill for future art in Britain.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY CARO,
111 Frongal,
Hamstead, NW3,
March 29.

Causes of famine in Ethiopia

From the President of Magdalen College, Oxford

Sir, The Ethiopian Government cannot be blamed for the weather and its efforts to relieve suffering caused by the partial failure of the winter rains deserve support. In winter rains policy for the future, however, the government should be encouraged radically to alter its investment programme, switching priorities from capital intensive industry to the peasant agricultural sector, where 85 per cent of the labour force is employed.

Since the revolution of 1974 the production of food has increased less than half as fast as the population. The shortage of domestic supplies has been made up partly by eating less and partly by importing more food imports have risen by more than 22 per cent a year over the period.

Clearly none of these tendencies could continue indefinitely and it has taken only a relatively mild drought to expose the fragility of the country's economy.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH GRIFFIN, President,
Magdalen College, Oxford,
March 28.

Political extravagance

From Mr Edward Liddell

Sir, The Prime Minister's warning about the extravagance of Labour and Alliance election promises (report, March 28) should be heard alongside the austerity measures that the French Socialist Government is being forced to take after only two years of similar but less ambitious policies.

In the case of Labour these policies will be coupled to a return to rule by permission of the trades unions.

The outcome would be horrific.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD LIDDELL,
72 Swanland Road,
Hessle, North Humberside.

Male midwives

From Mrs Molly Townsend

Sir, William Cobbett would have none of them. Speaking of the growing practice, in the early nineteenth century, of employing male accoucheurs, he wrote: "But who can perform this office like women, who have for these occasions a language and sentiments which seem to have been invented for the purpose? And be they what they may as to general demeanour and character, they have all, upon these occasions, one common feeling, and that so amiable, so excellent, as to admit of no adequate description. These, we may be well assured, are the proper attendants on these occasions."

Yours faithfully,
MOLLY TOWNSEND,
Johnsons Farm,
Sheep,
Petersfield, Hampshire,
March 29.

From Mr E. J. Gollop

Sir, Delivery boys?

Yours faithfully,
E. J. GOLLOP,
The Lodge,
Graxlands,
Uffington,
Devon,
March 22.

From Mr George MacDonald Ross

Sir, In another of the older professions, we have never had any qualms about referring to Socrates as a midwife.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE MACDONALD ROSS,
The University of Leeds,
Department of Philosophy,
Leeds,
West Yorkshire,
March 28.

دكان من الذهب

THE ARTS

Theatre in the United States: Irving Wardle, in the first of two reports, investigates the current state of play on Broadway

Martian tongue fighting back

Say what you like against the long-run system, it has its advantages for the long-absent spectator. Last year I quit New York in enraged conviction that I had missed the boat with *Nine* and Harvey Fierstein's *Torch Song Trilogy*; but everything comes to him who waits, as Mr Fierstein himself would agree, after advancing from East Village obscurity and Off-Broadway to his present location (The Little Theatre) bang next door to Sardi's, in the first homosexual play ever to get a foothold on Broadway.

You will forgive me for starting with the old stuff, but there is no relegating *Torch Song* to a last-paragraph listing. It covers six years in the life and loves of a drag queen called Arnold, who loses one partner by marriage and another by murder, and winds up by introducing a 15-year old boy to his mother as his adopted son. If that sounds an unpromising way of whiling away close on four hours, you are reckoning without Mr Fierstein, whose long-since stripped vocal chords pinion you to your seat with the combined authority of the Ancient Mariner and Poe's Raven. "How time flies when you're doing all the talking", Mr Fierstein croaks; and that goes for his listeners as well.

In three acts, each a self-sufficient play, you see him engaged in a losing battle with straight society and fighting back with his tongue. Theatrical justice being what it is, he is the undoubted victor.

What he is not doing is making out the usual modest case for homosexuals as ordinary decent people, indistinguishable in every respect but one from their fellow men. Arnold is the ultimate caricature of a screaming queen, set apart from his companions by his lopsided headgear, his bunny-rabbit slippers and every louche movement he makes, as well as by his Martian voice. Perhaps Mr Fierstein stacks the cards in his favour by characterizing the first lover as a meeky teacher trying to go straight and soliciting sympathy by having the second clubbed to death with baseball bats. But nothing diminishes the play's defiance or its wit - which is of a kind available only to someone who has burnt his boats. And to accuse Mr Fierstein of indulging himself in an ego trip is like accusing the Cliché of male chauvinism. It would be possible to sit through *Torch Song* as a freak show; but, as it has installed its subject into the homeland of middlebrow taste without compromise or apology, it is Mr Fierstein who has the last laugh. As Arnold puts it:



Raul Julia with the Pink Ladies in the Grand Canal number from *Nine*; Noble Shropshire's teasing Mephisto (top) in *Faust*; and Keith Carradine, with Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy asserting simple old American values, in *Foxfire*

"I want more in life than meeting a pretty face and sitting down on it."

Boiled down to its bones, *Nine* (46th Street Theatre) is another "artist's block" entertainment, showing a desperate film director visited by inspirational just in time to escape tribulations from his backer's heavies. But it is not for its plot synopsis that Arthur Kopit and Maury Yeston's musical carried off a catalogue of 1982 awards; and for the first half-hour you could mistake it for a salute to the Italian rag trade.

One solitary male (Raul Julia) is gradually joined by a dotting orchestra of ladies, in a

stage picture extracting the maximum severity and maximum voluptuousness from the contrast of black and white. *Nine*, taking its cue from Fellini's *8½*, punningly refers both to the great man's next film and to the fact that emotionally he has not yet reached the age of 10, a fact articulated in the person of Mr Julia's juvenile alter ego who enacts his monastic upbringing and is also on hand, when the director attempts suicide, to reveal the chosen weapon as a toy pistol.

Between these two events we see Guido (Mr Julia) distributing his lying favours between his wife and the other suffering

ladies while wracking his brain for an idea to justify the producer's investment. The idea of Casanova finally takes his fancy, and the black and white stage explodes into a gaudy baroque carnival of pander dresses, peacock page boys, and a gross parody of his own past affairs performed under the moribund gaze of the ladies involved.

As a parable on the hazards of artistic self-cannibalization, *Nine* makes its point with the clarity of a feather dipped in acid. However, in the world this show occupies, anything approaching a moral point would immediately shrivel into a dowdy cliché. Tommy Tune's

production is about style, and in particular it is a New York joke on the Italian *bella figura*. It is only in some of Mr Yeston's numbers that direct emotion disturbs the glassy surface; and even the score consists mainly of Italianate pastiches from lewd tarantellas and Venetian boat songs to *opera seria* recitative. For sheer technical accomplishment, and individual virtuoso performances like those of Anita Morris and Liliana Montevecchi, it is a marvel; but at the end, and despite Mr Julia's heavy-lidded charm, the real hero is William Ivey Long's wardrobe.

Nine no doubt, will surface in London in due course. Of

Susan Cooper and Hume Cronyn's *Foxfire*, the probability is that it will live out its acclaimed life at the Ethel Barrymore and then fade away. Despite its English co-authorship, this "hillbilly *Our Town*" belongs to the category of Broadway shows that bring nationally revered stars together to assert the simple old American values. In this case, Jessica Tandy and Mr Cronyn are celebrating the indissolubility of marriage; and it is one mark of the play's quality that not until well into the first act do you realize that the husband is already dead.

The partners first appear, against David Mitchell's dream-

like backdrop of the Appalachian mountains, chatting, squabbling and going about their business on the remote farm as they have done for the past 30 years. Mr Cronyn is apt to find urgent business in the orchard whenever visitors show up and try to buy his property, but it is only when their folksy son, Dillard (Keith Carradine) comes home dropping dark hints about his wife ("the fastest credit card in the South") that the question of marital loyalty sorts out the ghosts from the flesh and blood. *Foxfire* is the name of a luminous lichen found on dead trees in the Appalachian forests, and it is an exact metaphor for

what this piece has to say about continuity and betrayal; and the fact that Dillard, in his cream soda cowboy suit, the lingering figure of his father, who preserves a stubborn existence even outside the memories of his family, and down-to-earth poetry, and domestic aggression of Tand, and Cronyn's performances would obliterate any trace of whimsicality in the text, but feyness never enters into it, and its games with time in a continuous dramatic present would look technically dazzling in a less unassuming piece of work.

Premieres have not been thick on the ground in the past weeks, but one worth mentioning is Goethe's *Faust*, which lately achieved its first full American production at the Greenwich Village Theatre, bringing that outfit its greatest success in its 16-year existence.

The work of Christopher Marlowe (CSC's founding director), this production is clearly the creation of a man who knows the modern German stage, and also how far he can push the New York public. The very stage of CSC suggests a New York street, a black carpeted combat area pitted with grills periodically discharging smoke from the first thing they disgorge is a noble Shropshire's Mephisto, a dinner-served tease with a flickering tongue and campy giggle who would be thoroughly at home in the *Torch Song* ghetto.

There are no such local equivalents to the figure of Faust himself; and the production addresses this problem by splitting him between three actors respectively embodying the sensualist, the magician and the finally redeemed wanderer. The point of *Faust* is underlined by the production's evident assumption that New Yorkers are interested only in spectacle, which leads to a high-energy acceleration of Philip Wayne's text into a senseless verbal pile-up. Part I, where plot is paramount, is the main casualty of this approach. Part II, with its departure from Christian legend into Greek myth, alchemy, and forecast of the Faustian science of today, is a revelation, and Mr Marlowe's flow of stage imagery, from the transformation of an ocean into Helen's robe to the defeat of Mephisto's death-heads under a bombardment of white roses, leaves you feeling that after Goethe there was nothing left for the expressionists and the surrealists to invent.

Concerts

AAM/Hogwood Barbican

"Mostly Mozart" is under way at the Barbican: a long holiday weekend of concerts, films and fun events spilling out of the main concert hall and into the foyers. At last the centre is being brought to life, and if only somebody could fuse the public address system, it might be almost human.

What it can never be, of course, is anything like an eighteenth-century music room. Dropped into this wide, high box, the Academy of Ancient Music sounded brave, miniature and a little pathetic in their performance of the "Haffner" Symphony on Sunday afternoon. And, because they were spatially out of their element, one was too much aware of the negative aspects of their historical style: the dubious intonation of the oboes, the sourness of the strings, the maddening half-audibility of Christopher Hogwood's continuo.

The effect altogether was a diminishing of the music. In the first movement Mr Hogwood's swaying motion did not so much reawaken the symphony's freshness as sentimentalize it into classical pastiche, and there was something curiously pugnacious about the forceful drumming within this context of littleness, especially in the finale. That movement did, though, benefit from a formal clarity that was marked

throughout the concert, with daring changes of tone and texture that no larger ensemble could expect to accomplish.

As Mr Hogwood reminded us, in 1783 Mozart had the symphony played as a frame for one of his concerti. Its finale reached only after a great miscellany of other things had intervened. In the light of that precedent, it seemed a bit parsimonious to offer just an aria, and in any event I am not at all sure the practice of jigsawing symphonies is to be recommended. The only advantage here was that we had an opportunity to hear the pure musical water of Emma Kirby's soprano in "Voi avete un cor fedele", at least until a last phrase that did something very peculiar and ran amok.

The performance of Beethoven's First Symphony was much better. Only last week Mr Hogwood was remarking on this page about the great problems in attempting an authentic-style Beethoven, and it would obviously be absurd to suggest that those problems have all been solved. Nevertheless, the Academy's natural suppleness in the Andante revitalized a movement that can easily appear ponderous, and the busy finale was particularly effective for coming after a gently paced minuet. It was also good to hear Beethoven's vigour played as reckless musical intelligence for once and not Promethean heroism.

Paul Griffiths

RPO/Weller Festival Hall

Beethoven's Ninth needs, in these days of the appalling availability of music, a compelling reason to be heard. Easter Sunday provides one apt reason to survey the cosmos; the evident seriousness and commitment of Walter Weller, who conducted, and the excellent Brighton Festival Chorus, provided another justification for Sunday night's account. From the beginning, in Weller's large-scale vision chose to look from Bruckner's symphonies backwards rather than from Mozart's D minor works forwards, the performance had immense sweep and fervour.

It was a little short on detail. Perhaps it is pedantic in the face of the tumultuous affirmations of the last movement (in which a fine quartet of soloists allowed us the rare privilege of hearing which notes they were singing) to criticize cellos and basses for lumpy, unclear playing in the recitative, or the bassoon for not sustaining the vital D in his counterpoint which allows the seventh-chord beneath it to make sense.

Weller always insisted on a heavy expressive weight, yet sometimes that was counter-

productive. When the first movement reaches its terrifying recapitulation in D major, the instability is increased by the use of a first-inversion chord: if the bass note simply cannot be heard the moment fails to register. The brass, at first encouraged to blare, covered up so much detail that Weller had to restrain them repeatedly, and there was a nasty scramble into the ritarando of the coda.

In the slow movement, few would advocate following Beethoven's metronome mark (alarmingly fast for an Adagio molto), but it is surely important to distinguish between the speeds of the two themes which are varied - the tempo makes a structural point. Weller gradually slowed the Adagio so that the speed at one point was twice as slow as Beethoven's marking and then accelerated without maintaining any clear distinction between the two tempi.

Through all that the orchestra played with more than adequate skill, and though the string sound was less than distinguished there were fine wind contributions, particularly from the outstanding first oboe (a guest principal) and fourth horn. By the close, the cosmos was indeed glimpsed, but darkly.

Nicholas Kenyon

Self surrendered to pictorial essence

Lawrence Gowing Serpentine

Drawing in the Italian Renaissance Workshop Victoria and Albert Museum

Fiftieth Birthday Choice: Edward Lucie-Smith Leinster Fine Art

We like to define an artist's boundaries, partly through a wish to analyze and understand, partly through a need to feel secure. Within those boundaries the artist may be passively painting apples or actively directing women covered in blue paint to fling themselves on to canvas; the spectator then makes up his own mind about the quality and interest of the result.

The artists themselves usually deprecate the boundaries, but find it difficult to step forward and describe to the public exactly what they are doing. Nor should one expect them to. Lawrence Gowing, however, is known as much as a writer about painters and a teacher of painting as he is as an artist, so perhaps one might legitimately hope for a commentary on the pictorial journey that includes apples at several stages and ends with his own body strapped as a template for an assistant to silhouette. He says himself: "Seeing who I am, you might expect more words than painting." We are not given more words - the Serpentine Gallery is replete with paintings - but in the catalogue we are given a unique aesthetic and biographical commentary. Spectators with time and literary inclination will find it expands their experience of this absorbing retrospective, though it is a perfectly accessible exhibition without the commentary.

Gowing discovered he wanted to be a painter when he was at school, and when Kenneth Clark bought his first, romantic, self-portrait his father agreed he need not become an insurance clerk as had been arranged. He left Oadleigh Park for the intellectually serious, and privately exciting, world of Fitzroy Street and the so-called Euston Road painters. *More Street, Hackney* was painted when he was 19 in response to Graham Bell's idea for an exhibition of pictures of London, and is a careful, objective portrayal of the site of his father's failed drapery business. Portraits of Veronica Wedgwood, Julia Strachey, Philip Toynbee, and John Russell give intimations of a scene in which his paramount influence was William Coldstream. "His view of art", Gowing writes, "was based on good sense; as the existence of painting depended on people wishing for it, he reasoned that it should represent subjects of interest to them." So portraits and landscapes, since this is England, developed as major themes, and for this exhibition works have been traced and collected that have never been shown before.

Retrospectives are tricky; they can drive one away from a painter previously admired in small doses. Here, the cumulative effect is enhancing. The paintings look much livelier gathered together than memory might lead one to expect. The experiments in abstraction, arising out of years of weekends and holidays immersed, painting, in woody



Gowing's use of the body in *Stretched against violet* (1980)

landscapes, appear more convincing not far from their companion images of trees and tunnelled paths than they do alone, or near other artist's abstracts. One can see them as not just part of what was happening in art at the time (early Sixties) but also as one way of responding to the ideas Gowing had "of the pictorial essence of the scene... as a fabric stretched out to the four corners of a canvas", which in turn links to a remark he once heard Coldstream make to a student: "Think of the canvas as a web with spaces between each touch. Then you can believe in getting them right."

Gowing's view - "The subject that surrounds and envelops the painter, who has no choice but to give himself up to it, still seems to me that irresistible reason for painting" - led at an early stage to a total submission on "the day when I first plunged deep into the woods and stripped off my clothes to make myself defenceless against the place". That experience foreshadowed the "submission and self-abandonment" of the recent body paintings. These are not so much a break away from, as a leap-frog over, Coldstream's objective positiveness, leaving behind, for the moment at any rate, "the routine of distinguished sitters and attractive models" and asserting "I had better use the body I was stuck with, my own".

By taking that body to the canvas, a method of both attempting a manner of the "figural unity" Matisse sought and of openly declaring sex as the imperative centre of much life painting, Gowing

makes images that in the exhibition contribute to a powerful final room. The cracked mirror studio paintings, and *Trapeze* - for which he hung from a trapeze, lit by a red and a green light - will stand alone. The outlines need, I feel, to remain as a series. The exhibition remains at the Serpentine Gallery until April 24, and then travels to Newcastle, Hull and Plymouth.

Detailed scholarship of a loving kind informs *Drawing in the Italian Renaissance Workshop* at the Victoria and Albert Museum until May 15. It is organized by Francis Ames-Lewis and Joanne Wright, with a splendid and complete catalogue. Each of these rare drawings - rare in the sense that, for every survivor, hundreds were destroyed - has its own panel of explanation and description, re-creating the day-to-day procedures of drawing by both apprentices and masters of the Renaissance. An exquisite, tiny Carpaccio sketch of bystanders is accompanied by a reproduction of the painting into which the group was reworked. Giovanni Bellini's *Portrait of a Man* (possibly his brother, Gentile) demonstrates an inspired use of black chalk for a finished head. Gentile Bellini's own free sketch for a processional scene reminds us that fifteenth-century Venetian crowds could be briefly stylized just as twentieth-century inhabitants of industrial towns have been. The methods and techniques that enabled draughtsmen to develop drawing as a means of expression as well as a necessary exercise before painting are fully explained, and the non-specialist learns some fascinating details.

We see the practice of life drawing developing from tentative, inaccurate, outline beginnings to the confident portrayal of flesh, muscle, movement and expression in Signorelli's study of two nude figures in combat. Drapery, once such an important ingredient of pictures, is examined in a way that will make looking at painted robes more interesting in future.

Stepping into Fiftieth Birthday Choice is rather like entering someone's house and being hit by the density and eccentricity of his art collection. Leinster Fine Art (9 Herford Road, W2) offered Edward Lucie-Smith the chance to celebrate, until April 30, not only his fiftieth birthday but also the twenty-first anniversary of his *Critic's Choice* exhibition at Arthur Tooth's. I do not know Lucie-Smith, and had a vague feeling I was intruding in the first section where he looks rather balefully in several directions from portraits of himself by various artists. But two portrayals of him by Deryl Cook, one in a very hairy black coat and the other, called *Poor Laureate*, in just smooth white skin and a laurel wreath, indicated I ought not to be too solemn but just poke around and enjoy myself.

Besides the portraits, there is what Lucie-Smith himself describes as a "disorderly" choice of paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, jewellery and photographs by artists that include Glynn Williams, Ralph Steadman, John Hoyland, Polly Hope, Ishbel McWhirter, Adrian Henri and Leonard Baskin. Only a few of the works are from Lucie-Smith's own collection; mainly they are for sale since he wishes "to share the pleasure they have given me, not just on this particular occasion, but in a more widespread and permanent way".

Paddy Kitchen

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 655.1, up 4.1
 FT 100 Index 80.8, up 0.32
 Bargains 25, 286
 TSE 100 Index 169.7
 up 0.5
 Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
 8,478.70, up 32.09
 Hongkong Hang Sang Index
 996.01, up 13.67
 New York Dow Jones Industrial
 average 1,122, down 8
 (latest)

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.4835, up 190pts
 Index 79.5
 DM 3.6025
 FRF 10.7850
 Yen 354.50
 Dollar
 Index 122.7, up 0.1
 DM 2.4272
 Gold
 \$414.50, down \$3.50 (Thursday's close)

NEW YORK LATEST
 Sterling \$1.4885
 Gold \$419

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
 Base rates 10 1/2
 3 month interbank 10 1/2-10 3/4
 Euro-currency rates
 3 month dollar 9 1/2-10 1/8
 3 month DM 5 1/2-5 3/4
 3 month 12 1/2-12 3/4
 ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
 Export Finance Scheme IV
 Average reference rate for
 interest period February 2 to
 March 1, 1983 inclusive: 11.391
 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Ingle Industries, New Court Trust, Save and Prosper, Sterling Deposit Fund, and TR City of London Trust. Final: AFV Holdings, British Printing and Communications, Jackson Exploration (UK), Johnson Group, Cleaners, Sharma Ware. TOMORROW - Interim: A Beckman, and Trident Computer Services. Final: Brammer, Brunton (Musselburgh), Christie, International, Coates Bros., Fortergill and Harvey, John I. Jacobs, Phoenix Assurance, G W Sparrow and Sons, Sun Alliance and London Insurance, Arthur Wood and Son (Longport), and York Mouldings. THURSDAY - Interim: Burgess Products, Druck Holdings, Ferry Pickering, Photo-me International, and "W" Ribbons. Final: Bat Industries, Win Baird, British Vending Industries, Cookson Group, Crode International Group, Dixor-Strand, Dreamland Electrical Appliances, Ethel Finlay Packaging, Highlands and Lowlands, Ladbroke, Win Morrison, Supermarkets, Richards (Leicester), Steart Wrightson, and Francis Sumner. FRIDAY - Interim: Scottish Metropolitan Properties, Final: Armitage Bros, Ermy, Insurance Corp of Ireland, Lyle Shipping, North British Canadian Investments, Senior Engineering Group, Trans National Trust, and George Wills and Sons (Hidges).

Systime set for China deal

Systime, the Leeds-based minicomputer manufacturer, is set to win a contract to supply computers to China and set up two factories there. The deal is subject to approval by Cocon, the Western committee that vets high technology sales to Communist countries.

Until the Chinese factories are running - probably within two or three years - Systime will supply computer systems from Britain. These direct imports are likely to amount to about 120 minicomputers, for use in the railways, mining and electricity supply industries.

The first phase of the agreement is likely to be worth about £4m. Systime is the second largest British-based computer manufacturer (after ICL) with a projected turnover of £66m this year and a 40 per cent annual growth rate.

● **FRAUD CLAIM:** Lloyds Bank International has accused four Hongkong executives of defrauding it and has accused its former lawyer in Hongkong of negligence. The bank alleges it was defrauded by three senior executives of the Mee Kwong Group, one of Hongkong's largest garment makers, and by a senior executive of Great Eagle Co, a property company.

● **VIDEO LAUNCH:** Hitachi, the Japanese electronics group, says its wholly owned West German subsidiary will begin production of video tape recorders three months earlier than originally scheduled. It expects the subsidiary to produce initially 5,000 units each month from as early as October.

● **RUSSIAN DEAL:** John Brown Engineering has sold an 8.5m gas turbine to the Soviet Union - the 68th to be built for the company's largest customer.

Banks hold up Dome Petroleum refinancing

Toronto (AP-D) - Dome Petroleum's refinancing talks have bogged down amid indications of rivalries in the company's Canadian banking group.

As a result, some of Dome's foreign lenders are becoming impatient with the slow pace of negotiations to reach a refinancing agreement for the troubled oil company.

The attitude among many US banks is that if Dome's debt problems can be fixed in six months, there's no reason why Dome should take a year, one US banker said.

Dome, of Calgary, Alberta, and its bankers have been seeking a way to reschedule principal payments on thousands of millions of dollars of Dome debt that is due now or soon and which the company cannot pay. Talks have lingered since last summer with Canadian banks and for almost six months with foreign lenders, in both cases longer than originally planned, and "There's been absolutely no progress for some time," another US banker said.

At the same time, however, banking sources also said none of Dome's bankers were nervous enough to call in any loans, because the company is meeting all its interest requirements on about \$6.500m (£3,500m) of debt.

According to American and European bankers, the refinancing talks have stalled because Dome's four Canadian banks - Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto Dominion Bank, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Montreal - have been bickering among themselves.

A US banker thought none of the Canadian banks - which have most at stake - was prepared to sacrifice any of its own security.

Dome's debts are the results of an aggressive acquisition policy over the past four years. The company signed a refinancing agreement in September, when it was running at a deficit and its prospects were dim. It had \$1,400m debt due on September 30 and was not able to pay. The debt repayment, which has since grown to about \$2,000m, has been deferred.

Under the September accord, the four Canadian banks and the Canadian Government agreed in principle to provide Dome with a \$1,000m credit facility that, if used, would give the banks and the Government effective control of the company. The banks would also reschedule debts of about \$2,400m.

Technology issues, traditional market leaders, suffered from profit taking. Sperry Corp., trading ex-dividend, was off 1 1/2 to 3 1/2. Digital Equipment fell one to 1 1/2. Prime Computer lost 1 1/2 to 40%. M/A-COM was down one to 2 1/2, and Motorola slid 2 1/2 to 10 3/4.

Mr Michael Metz, of Oppenheimer and Co, said Friday's report that US banks had not borrowed reserves of \$81m in the week ended March 30, rather than net free reserves, raised concerns that the Fed could be becoming slightly less accommodating.

Grand plans for relieving the international debt burden proliferate these days. moratoria, wholesale rescheduling, discounting, and other wonderful devices have all been aired. Given the scale and gravity of the problem, and the recognition that it is more than a liquidity crisis, the attraction of general solutions is understandable.

But there is an alternative. A piecemeal approach which identified the constituent parts of a country's debt and tackled those which seemed pressing or amenable to treatment would probably win more political support more easily than a scheme for global reconstruction.

An approach along these lines would be different from and superior to the ad hoc emergency combination of public and private bodies which has characterized debt rescues to date. Its advantage lies in superior information and to a lesser extent in more time for analysis. As the Treasury Select Committee recently pointed out, lack of information was one of the most disquieting aspects of bank lending during the 1970s. An example of this approach

Cash-starved International Development Association facing collapse

World Bank seeks Britain's help to make America pay up

By Michael Prest

Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, president of the World Bank, is to visit Mrs Margaret Thatcher next week to press on the Government the urgent need for extra funds for the International Development Association, the bank's concessional lending arm.

IDA faces collapse next year, chiefly because of the failure of the United States to pay its agreed contributions. Mr Clausen will ask Britain to pay its agreed contributions. Mr Clausen will ask Britain to pay its agreed contributions.

IDA makes interest-free loans over 50 years to the world's poorest people. Since its inception in 1961 the association has been successful in assisting the development of countries whose per capita income is less than \$730 a year. But the sixth IDA programme from 1981-3 has fallen short of its \$12,000m

lending target by about \$3,000m.

Intensive diplomatic activity in recent months has failed to convince the US Congress that it should release all of the funds agreed under IDA 6, let alone vote a real increase in appropriations for IDA 7, which is now due to start on July 1, 1984.

This in turn has aggravated doubts among IDA's 32 other donor members about the feasibility of continuing with the association. They do not want to make up the shortfall caused by the United States, and indeed cannot easily do so because the United States is still the biggest shareholder in the World Bank.

Time is another problem. IDA's funds will soon be exhausted for much of last year it could not make agreed disbursements and donors will have to decide whether to try to keep the association alive or commit their aid through



Clausen: keen for British support

other channels, or reduce their aid overall.

IDA officials believe they need as much as \$20,000m for IDA 7, which would run for three years, if the real value of aid is to be preserved and if

allowance is made for China's membership. China has doubled the eligible IDA population at a stroke. Privately they say that anything less than \$16,000m would be unconvincing.

But the US Congress is baulking at voting the \$245m which is necessary to bring its present commitments up to date, and shows little sign of providing the additional \$1,095m in the fourth year. IDA 6 was stretched by a year to four years because the United States fell behind.

A meeting of the donors in Copenhagen last week failed to bring about a noticeable change in the American attitude. Mr Andre de Larosiere, who is in charge of the negotiations for the World Bank, said then that moves were afoot to put IDA on the Williamsburg agenda.

The irony is that the difficulties on Capitol Hill have grown rather than diminished, as had been hoped, over the last three months because of the Admin-

istration's efforts to persuade Congress that the International Monetary Fund was not an aid body and that it deserved American support.

As a consequence proper aid organisations such as IDA have been indirectly damned. Congressmen also feel that India, which receives about 40 per cent of IDA finance, should no longer be eligible and that China is capable of raising funds commercially.

● The pace of Britain's economic recovery is likely to slow in 1984 as inflation erodes living standards and dampens consumer spending, according to forecasts by two City stockbrokers published today.

Both Phillips and Drew and Simon and Coates predict growth of 2 1/2 per cent this year falling to about 1 1/2 per cent in 1984. The Treasury expects national output to rise by 2 per cent this year, accelerating to 2 1/2 per cent by mid-1984.

Future gas cartel threat to West

By Our Financial Staff

By the 1990s Western Europe and the United States could be vulnerable to a cartel of natural gas producers similar to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, stockbroker Grieveason, Grant says in its *World Gas Survey*.

Grieveason estimates that world gas exports could rise from 10 per cent to 20 per cent of world gas production by the end of the century. But gas output in European and the United States is expected to fall, and they could be importing more than 50 per cent and 20 per cent of their annual consumption respectively.

Changing patterns of production will mean that the Third World will provide about three-quarters of world gas exports by the mid-1990s. These and other natural gas producers have been trying to peg gas prices to crude oil prices. The lack of a proper world market for natural gas and the recently abandoned American administration policy of regulating gas prices have depressed world prices.

But Grieveason sees gas costing more in real terms as its

share of all energy consumption increases. Between now and 1985 gas production will go up from 57 trillion (million million) cubic feet (tcf) to 58 tcf. By the turn of the century production could reach 90 tcf.

Within a few years the Soviet Union, whose 40 per cent of reserves gives it the biggest slice, is forecast to overtake the United States as the largest producer. American production could diminish from the middle of the decade and Western Europe will import about half its needs by the year 2000, a good deal of which will come from the Soviet Union.

But the marginal suppliers will be other countries, especially in the Middle East, which have small populations and big gas and oil reserves. One way to avoid dependence would be for Western Europe to encourage the development of Norway's substantial gas reserves. Grieveason points out, however, that Norway must be promised much higher prices in the next decade if the enormous cost of natural gas investment is to be justified now.

£1m price tag for Miss World

By Our Financial Staff

The Miss World beauty contest, run by Mr Eric Morley, former boss of Mecca Leisure, and his wife, Julia, is coming to the United Kingdom with a price tag of just over £1m.

Schwarzen, the stockbroking firm, is about to place \$10,000 shares at 60p, which will raise £420,000 after expenses. The shares are expected to start trading a week on April 14.

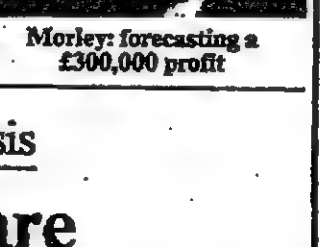
For many years the Miss World contest and its offshoots - Miss England, Scotland, Wales and United Kingdom - were run as a publicity venture for Mecca, which gave away tickets for the event as bingo prizes.

But when Mr Morley, the contest's originator, left Mecca in 1978, he took with him a contract to continue running the contest. Rights to the contest were sold to Belhaven Brewery, where Mr Morley is a joint chairman, and then sold for £625,000 to a private company owned by Mr Morley in February of this year.

The Morleys borrowed from Industrial Finance and Investment Corporation, promising that most of the money would be repaid by floating the company on the stock market.

Pretax profits have increased from £51,000 in 1980 to £156,000 last year and the Morleys are forecasting a further rise to £300,000 in 1983. The net dividend this year will be 3p.

About one third of the company's present income comes from television rights with responsibility accounting for the rest. But the Morleys expect future growth from Miss World merchandising. Mr Morley says he is about to sign a deal for the manufacture and sale of Miss World dolls.



Morley: forecasting a £300,000 profit

Latest word in typing

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

A new British company is being set up to do for word processors and electronic typewriters what Clive Sinclair has done for home computers.

Panorama Office Systems, as it is called, has several million pounds of initial funding, including £2.5m from the Prudential Assurance's Prudential Assurance and a £600,000 innovation grant from the Department of Industry. Its product is the "Personal Typing Centre", which offers the basic features of a word processor - display screen, floppy disc drive, daisy-wheel printer and separate keyboard - at about half the price of the cheapest systems now on the market.

The company will contract out all manufacturing, following the policy of Britain's most successful home computer ventures, Sinclair Research and Acorn. Panorama's small team of executives, based in Milton Keynes, is now talking to several potential manufacturing partners, all in Britain and including some well-known names.

"The decision to base manufacturing in the United

Kingdom was partly a result of the availability of government grants and partly because a careful evaluation of production costs in Britain and the US - the other possible location - came out in favour of the UK," said Mr Terry Cooke-Devis, Panorama's managing director.

The entrepreneur behind Panorama is Mr Eric Winkler, a young Swiss businessman based in Hongkong, who already runs a successful electronics company making chess computers. Three years ago he commissioned Patsumare, the research and development arm of the FA management consultancy group, to develop the Personal Typing Centre.

Patsumare has done most of the work in its laboratory near Cambridge, though three software firms are also involved. Technically the most novel feature of the product is its extremely simple (and therefore cheap) daisy-wheel printer which will enable Panorama to sell the whole system at a lower price than most off-the-range electronic typewriters.

Alternative solution to the bank loans crisis

Debts needing specialist care

By Michael Prest

Grand plans for relieving the international debt burden proliferate these days. moratoria, wholesale rescheduling, discounting, and other wonderful devices have all been aired. Given the scale and gravity of the problem, and the recognition that it is more than a liquidity crisis, the attraction of general solutions is understandable.

But there is an alternative. A piecemeal approach which identified the constituent parts of a country's debt and tackled those which seemed pressing or amenable to treatment would probably win more political support more easily than a scheme for global reconstruction.

An approach along these lines would be different from and superior to the ad hoc emergency combination of public and private bodies which has characterized debt rescues to date. Its advantage lies in superior information and to a lesser extent in more time for analysis. As the Treasury Select Committee recently pointed out, lack of information was one of the most disquieting aspects of bank lending during the 1970s. An example of this approach

Cost of oil prices and interest rates (US \$millions)

	"Excess" oil bill	"Excess" including oil financing cost	"Excess" interest
Argentina	941	1,318	2,855
Chile	538	753	1,200
Colombia	542	752	626
Ivory Coast	7,119	10,001	2,250
Mexico	2,340	3,275	6,148
Philippines	2,421	3,402	1,020
Thailand	4,999	6,482	718
Turkey	-	-	1,184
Venezuela	-	-	2,416

Source: Amex Bank

is the work published last week by Amex Bank. It breaks down the volume and growth of international debt and debt servicing by the different sources of obligation, notably oil prices and interest rates. The debt mixture varies considerably between countries.

In a sense the figures are artificial. Amex compared actual oil prices in the period 1979 to 1982, after their second big increase, with the trend had they been indexed to gross national product in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and United States inflation or to United States dollar interest rates.

way of looking at the problem. Some countries certainly suffered from an increase in oil prices and interest rates above what could reasonably have been anticipated in 1979. But others - Argentina is a clear example - accumulated huge obligations for general financing.

One conclusion, therefore, is that exceptional debts deserve exceptional measures. Assume for a moment that the increase in oil prices above the trend indicated by inflation has now halted. Lower oil prices will help oil importers, but existing debts still have to be serviced. Measures to reduce the "excess cost" of Brazil's oil imports would make a sizable impression on the country's \$80,000m in debts.

The implication is an arrangement similar to the exhausted International Monetary Fund Oil Facility.

But there are two objections to this approach. One is the difficulty of separating exogenous causes of debt from other causes of debt. The world is full of unpleasant surprises. Moreover, general borrowing - "other debt" on the chart - is the overwhelming problem for many countries.

Hidden cost of inflation

Hundreds of firms have been needlessly bankrupted and thousands of families denied the chance to buy their own home because our lending and borrowing system fails to cope with inflation, according to today which urges index-linking throughout the financial system as a means of revitalizing the British economy.

Mr Christopher Hawkins, author of Britain's Economic Future: an immediate programme for revival (Wheatheaf Books) is a senior lecturer in economics at Southampton University. He claims index-linking would enable industry to borrow at one-sixth of the present cost and cut by half the share of take-home pay needed to buy a house.

The nub of the argument is that the present system - in which normal interest rates reflect inflation plus some "real" interest rate - fails to take into account that the inflation component is really compensation for erosion of the real value of capital.

Without inflation, a firm borrowing money for five years would pay interest on the loan each year and at the end of the period pay back the capital. With inflation, the firm has to pay interest each year, plus an extra sum for capital erosion.

In effect it is forced to repay capital early, with sometimes devastating effects on cash flow.

With an index-linked contract, the firm would pay back the same real amount of capital, with yearly interest, at a "real" rate of perhaps 2 or 3 per cent, calculated on the indexed value of the loan.

The economic argument for widespread index-linking of financial contracts is a cogent one but there remain many practical difficulties. But these dwindle beside the problems associated with the alternative route to financial sanity - the permanent elimination of inflation, which not even the present Government regards as a near-term possibility.

The Scottish Eastern Investment Trust

public limited company.

A member of The Association of Investment Trust Companies

Annual Report Year Ended 31st January 1983

	1983	1982
Earnings per Ordinary Share	3.38p	3.33p
Total Dividends per Ordinary Share	3.35p	3.35p
Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share	145.0p	116.4p

Geographical Distribution of Portfolio



The Year in Brief

- Total investments exceed £170 million.
- Net Asset value up 24.6 per cent on last year.
- Dividend maintained despite greater emphasis on capital growth.
- £10 million 30 year debenture issued.
- Ordinary share price up 22p to 110p at 31st January 1983.

To obtain a copy of the Report and Accounts, return this form to The Managers and Secretaries, MARTIN CURRIE & CO, 29 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4HA (Telephone 031-225 3811).

Name (Block Capitals please)

Address

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Schweppering through the centuries

British companies have great world brand names. Too often we fail to exploit them. Schweppes is a successful exception. Now it is using its bicentenary by making "Schweppering" a worldwide habit.

The business of choosing a brand name is highly complex these days, particularly for international companies. Many years of research, by both man and computer, are devoted to selecting a name that will carry authority in many markets around the world. Yet many of the best-known brand names were never invented by marketing men - they simply happened to be the name of the company's founder, as in the case of Jacob Schweppes.

"No one would invent the name Schweppes now," Mr. Collins, deputy chairman and chief executive of Cadbury Schweppes, says. "If you asked the computer it would come up with Exxon or something. Here we've got a name with a mass of connotations, most unusual, in many parts of the world unpronounceable, but despite this - or perhaps because of it - it has become unique."

The value of the Schweppes name these days is priceless, as its image, with its associations of enjoyment, quality and wit, which has been built up over many years through classic advertising campaigns featuring concepts such as Schweppesverence, Schweppesire and Sch... you-know-who. Schweppes is the sort of property marketing men dream about creating, but there is no short cut to building such a property. In the case of Schweppes, it has taken 200 years.

In 1783 Jacob Schweppes, a Geneva jeweller, sold his first bottle of aerated water and in doing so founded the soft drinks industry. It is not every

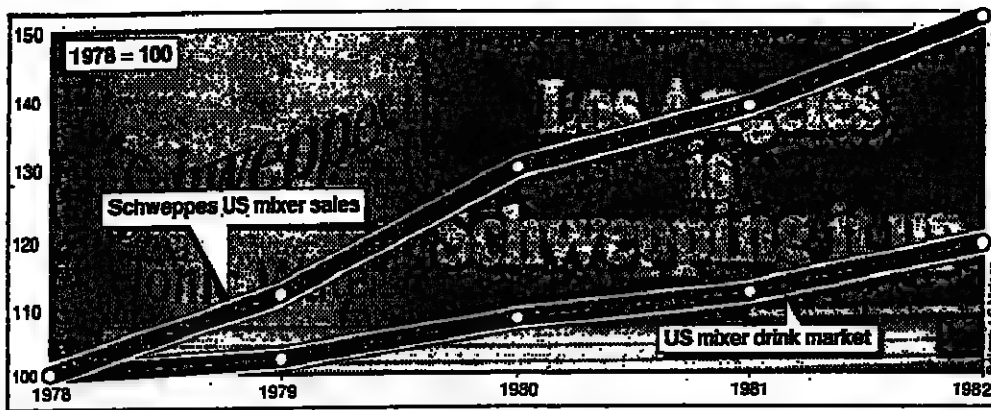
company that has the opportunity of celebrating its bicentenary and Schweppes is using the occasion to focus worldwide attention on its brand in a way that Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola will not be able to do for a long time.

Next month sees the publication of a history of the company, *Schweppes The First 200 Years* and from then there will be a wide range of events celebrating the bicentenary, culminating in September in a conference in London, attended by more than 1,000 bottlers and associates from the 65 countries in which Schweppes is sold.

In Britain, Schweppes will be offering framed prints of some of its most memorable adverts as prizes in a public competition. For the trade it will be presenting commemorative plaques to pubs that are 200 years old. In the US, Schweppes bottlers who exceed their targets will get the chance to win a two-week passage on the 1984 QE2 world cruise.

Schweppes has even commissioned a piece for actors and symphony orchestra called *A Suite for Schweppes* which will be performed for the first time at the Royal Festival Hall in September by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

Behind all the celebrations lies an awareness by the company of the enormous value in marketing terms of its long history and image, not just in Britain but all over the world. Such an image, particularly in the highly competitive soft drinks business, where market-



ing is crucial, is the foundation on which sales must be built.

It is no surprise that Mr. Collins, though deputy chairman and chief executive of the whole Cadbury Schweppes group, still plays an active role in marketing Schweppes internationally. Having risen through the overseas side of the Schweppes company, before the merger with Cadbury in 1969, he is well aware of huge opportunities that remain for Schweppes - and the group as a whole - to expand in every market of the world.

"I was determined to turn this company from a British group with a number of overseas associates into a true multinational and that we have done, he says. Schweppes itself is now starting to feel the benefit of that approach. In the United States - "our number one priority market" - Schweppes sales have increased by 54 per cent in the last five years and it is the fastest-growing brand of mixer, with brand leadership in seven out of 10 mixer markets.

Overall, however, it still commands less than 10 per cent of the soft drinks market in the US, so there is plenty of room for growth, in a market where consumption per head is much higher than in Britain.

Precise comparison figures

for Schweppes' turnover worldwide are hard to come by, because in some markets they sell the product themselves, and measure revenue at retail sales prices, while in others - notably the United States - they franchise the business, so their revenue only covers the concentrate they sell to the bottlers. Schweppes' worldwide turnover has doubled in the last five years and Britain now accounts for only about 15 per cent.

Where Schweppes is unusual among the manufacturers of fast-moving consumer goods is that its products are sold under the same name, with the same ingredients and with the same packaging style in every one of the 65 markets it operates in, and this gives Schweppes an important commercial opportunity that is denied to many other companies. It helps explain why Mr. Collins has for several years been one of the leading advocates of satellite television as an advertising medium and why Schweppes was one of the first advertisers to take advantage of the current experiment being run by the British firm Satellite Television.

It also explains why he was keen to find an international advertising theme that could be used in all countries, a need that has been successfully met in the last couple of years with the concept of "Schweppering", a

term which is now in use not only in Britain - "Schweppering is taking your top off on a hot day" - but in the United States, where posters proclaim that "Los Angeles is Schweppering it up".

In France, Italy, Germany, South Africa and other leading Schweppes markets.

"It is relatively recently that I took the view that we were missing an opportunity if we didn't utilize the common attitude to Schweppes that exists market by market - its correlation with quality and market leadership and its attachments of amusement, wit and enjoyment are similar throughout the world - and develop that attitude by some common form of advertising."

"The advertising is not intended to be identical around the world. Its bases and ultimate aims are identical but we leave it to local managing directors, marketing directors and agencies to exercise their creativity on the basic theme. This is a fundamental difference between us and most other multinationals - I don't think it's been done this way before."

The term Schweppering was devised by one of the company's London ad agencies NCK, which pointed out that it had actually been used (then discarded) in the 1930's, when newspapers and bus sides

declared there was "Only one Schweppering day to Christmas". The agency felt it had great potential for development.

In a special chapter devoted to advertising in the bicentennial book, Mr. Tony Thornicroft points out: "Many of Schweppes' greatest advertising campaigns had been built around the company name: here was another opportunity. Just by imagining a dictionary definition of Schweppering, the agency poured out all the words that Schweppes had long sought to identify with - 'enjoyment, fruition, satisfaction, satisfaction, fulfilment, completion, delectation, zest, gusto, indulgence, fun'."

"It's capable of being used as shorthand for a whole aspect of pleasure in life", Mr. Collins says. "We can do it because we have created an atmosphere of what Schweppes means and what the environment is - the amusement and enjoyment of our advertising, with a slight leg-up and not taking oneself too seriously."

"We couldn't do Schweppering now if we hadn't Schweppesverence and you-know-who in the past. It's a logical consequence, a variation on the theme."

Schweppering is now the advertising cornerstone on which Schweppes intends to build in all of its markets, and since it is growing faster in the rest of the world than it is in Britain that is where the company's priorities lie.

After the United States, the biggest priority is Europe, where one of the objectives is to increase per capita consumption of soft drinks, which is well below that in the United States. Beyond that come other huge markets in which Schweppes has hardly scratched the surface.

Two hundred years on, there is still a great deal of room for growth in sales of Mr. Schweppes' aerated waters.

American notebook

Simmering interest rates boil over

The crisis in the American financial markets that has been in the making since October is coming to a head. The rise in the "federal funds" rate of interest in the past two weeks has pointed to a breakdown of interest rates from the straitjacket in which they have been held by the Federal Reserve for the past six months.

Since about August the Federal Reserve has abandoned the policy of targeting monetary aggregates as the principal object of its monetary policy.

Targeting the monetary aggregates was partly adopted by the Fed back in October 1979, when the then policy of targeting the federal funds rate collapsed to the accompaniment of rapidly escalating inflation, sharply rising interest rates and a weak dollar.

Last August, reflecting the panic in the Administration about rising unemployment and the panic among central banks about a possible "world financial collapse" when it realized how decrepit was the condition of Mexico's finances, the Federal Reserve abandoned monetary targeting and adopted interest rate targeting once again.

As soon as the financial markets realized what was happening, bonds ceased rising in price. That was in October last year, since when bonds have been struggling to hold their price levels while stocks have begun to rise.

By now, the Federal Reserve is facing the consequences of unbounded monetary growth since mid-1982. This rapid growth of money has caused concern in the financial markets.

This concern is being reflected in rising interest rates. Since the last week of February, the rate on 90-day T-bills has risen from 7.91 to 8.63 per cent, the rate on federal funds has risen from 8.47 per cent in the last week of February through 8.8 per cent the week before last to over 10 per cent last Thursday.

The rise over 10 per cent was no doubt influenced by end of quarter funding problems in New York and Tokyo. Still, it was very striking and was accompanied by sharp increases in the "broker loan" rate charged by major banks.

The Continental Illinois Bank raised its broker loan rate to 11 per cent from 10 per cent. Chemical Bank raised its broker loan rate from 9.5 per cent to 10 per cent, and Bankers Trust raised its broker loan rate from 9.5 per cent to 10.25 per cent.

The broker loan rate is part of the family of rates centred around the prime rate and accordingly its sharp upward move last week must have reflected the concerns about the future of interest rates already reflected in the rates on T-bills and federal funds.

While analysts argue about the extent to which the Federal Reserve has been "snugging up" the extremely loose money policy it has been pursuing since last August, the truth is that much of the inflation has been taken out of the Fed's hands.

This is because the Fed has already shot its bolt as far as trying to force rates down or flooding the financial markets with cash is concerned. That procedure is now impotent to move rates down. The great fear in the financial markets is not of a shortage of liquid funds but of the inflationary consequences of the money boom that has already occurred.

Looking at indicators of inflation, it is not hard to see why the markets should be concerned. Commodity prices continue to show good strength and substantial rises. In the stock markets, inflation-hedge stocks are taking over from disinflation stocks as market leaders.

It is apparent that the Congress and the Administration do not intend to make any serious attempt to control the explosion in federal government spending. While the Fed may not itself actually purchase the resulting torrent of government paper coming to market, there is a deep-seated belief that it will inflate the money supply sufficiently for someone else to do so.

Thus, at a very early stage in the economic recovery, the Administration faces the appalling prospect of interest rates rising again - and rising from levels that historically are unprecedented, when the effects of inflation are removed.

Maxwell Newton

APPOINTMENTS

Mining equipment group names director-general

Mr Harold Rhodes, director of Overseas Mining and of British Coal International, has been released by the National Coal Board to become the first full-time director-general of the Association of British Mining Equipment Companies.

Mr J. W. Baker has been appointed deputy chairman of Telephone Cables Limited (TCL). Mr M. J. Spoor, commercial director, will succeed him as managing director.

Mr J. A. Morgan, general manager of BR Pension Funds, and Mr Philip Ling, group managing director of London & Midland Industrials, have been appointed to the board of Sealink UK.

Mr Philip Bell, managing director of Crenco-Timer Components, has joined the board of James Davis (Holdings).

Mr Andrew Hilton and Mr Paul Viney become directors of Phillips, the fine art auctioneers.

Mr Gordon V. Bayley and Mr Martin R. Harris have been appointed directors of TR Industrial and General Trust.

Mr R. O. Davies has been appointed managing director of Thomson Travel. Mr M. D. Knight becomes the company secretary, and Mr M. S. Mander managing director of International Thomson Publishing.

Mr Ken Fordham, previously managing director of Austin Knight, takes over the group chairmanship. Mr Tim Gibson, who runs Austin Knight, T. G. & Co., and Sobel Advertising, becomes vice-chairman. Two new companies are being set up to manage the advertising business in Britain. Austin Knight Advertising for London and the South East with Mr Terry Maltby as managing director; Austin Knight Advertising UK for all the regional activities, with Mr John Ratcliffe as managing director.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held in 150 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5NQ on Wednesday 27th April 1983 at Noon.

By Order of the Directors
W. PROUDFOOT
Chief General Manager and Secretary
(5) St. Vincent Street, Glasgow
G2 5NQ, 16th March, 1983.

Granville & Co. Limited

(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212
The Over-the-Counter Market

Shareholder's name	Company	Lot Size	Current Price	Open Price	High	Low	P/E Ratio
4,463	Asst Brit Ind Ord	134	-3	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2
-	Am Brit Ind CULS	150	-3	10.0	4.7	-	-
3,647	Almington Group	63	-	6.1	9.7	18.0	18.0
19,063	Armstrong & Rhodes	32	-	4.3	13.4	3.6	6.3
1,713	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	312	+2	11.4	3.7	13.1	16.5
3,320	Cindico Group	210	-	14.7	11.5	-	-
4,024	Deborah Services	52	-	17.6	8.4	-	-
6,020	Frank Horrell	92	+3	-	6.1	5.4	9.3
-	Frank Horrell Prodrst	904	-	7.5	9.6	10.1	10.8
8,957	Frederick Parker	627	+3	8.1	7.1	3.9	6.2
3,168	Ind Pres Cerings	34	-	-	-	5.9	12.3
3,744	Isis Conv Pref	156	-1	7.3	9.4	10.0	12.6
3,618	Jackson Group	143	-	13.7	10.1	-	-
27,880	James Burroughs	202	+4	9.5	4.8	14.7	14.4
1,510	Robert Jenkins	148	-2	20.0	13.5	1.5	23.5
3,600	Scrutons "A"	70	-1	5.7	8.1	8.1	10.9
2,724	Tendry & Cousins	112	-	11.4	10.2	5.0	8.6
4,004	Unilever Holdings	254	-1	0.46	1.8	-	-
8,139	Walter Alexander	64	-2	6.4	10.0	4.6	6.6
6,138	W. S. Yeates	263ad	-4	17.1	6.5	4.1	8.4

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

Unlisted Securities Market review

Rights issue planned for Charles Booth relaunch

Dealings are expected to resume later this month in Charles Booth, the former engineering company which overnight turned its hand to the property market with the help of Huntingdon and the Dutch bank Friesch Groningsche Hypotheekbank.

After a six-week absence the shares are expected to open around the 30p level compared with the suspension price of 18p. This comes after the completion of the reverse takeover by New England Estates, a much bigger private company headed by Mr. Percy, and another member of the Huntingdon family.

Booth is issuing 15.3 million shares, almost double the 7.6 million currently quoted on the USM and valuing NEE at £2.8 million. The combined property assets of the new company have been valued at £6.15m.

After completion of the deal the principal shareholders in Charles Booth will be Huntingdon, Gibson with 45.17 per cent and FGH with 24.49 per cent of the equity. But to maintain the USM quote Huntingdon and FGH will be placing 638,000 shares in the market.

At the same time, the new group is raising £1.1m by way of a rights issue of 10 per cent unsecured convertible loan stock 1990.

Mr Percy said the extra cash will be used to maintain the group's property and investment programme. "We hope to develop at least two or three major property schemes a year", he said.

Most of New England's previous property deals, which include developments in Aberdeen, Basingstoke and St James's, London, have been financed by FGH, Holland's biggest mortgage bank.

If Booth's shares return at around 30p it will give the group a total market capitalization of £2.3m. The group joined the USM in December after brokers Roberts Wigram placed the 6 million shares at around 13p.

The shares of Intervision Video, Britain's largest independent video group, were introduced on to the USM on Thursday. The shares closed trading under the Hill Woolgar banner the previous Friday and closed at 55p. At this level on pretax profits in 1982 of £666,000, the fully taxed, fully

diluted earnings multiple was a hefty 30. But the market's interest was sufficient to boost the shares another 5p to 60p before closing at 54p.

Intervision has had a patchy and colourful history. Last summer it bought film distributor Alpha Films and promised it would make £900,000 pretax for the year, which it failed to do. Mr John Bentley, its chairman, resigned soon after. But he kept a 2 per cent stake. He has subsequently become involved with fellow USM stock property group Yelverton.

But Mr Rev Ripley, the managing director, is confident that current year profits will be a great improvement on last year's. Intervision has 500 video film titles which it sells to the 1,500 video outlets throughout the country.

Intervision has recently launched a family film, *Roar*, about big cats, and it is very pleased with sales of a low budget movie *Edi Deal*.

Mr Ripley is, however, doubtful about the long-term video prospects for the company. Thus Intervision will be diversifying into new fields including TV mail order, and Alpha Films may present some opportunities in the film industry. Currently Intervision has plenty of cash - over £500,000 - and 3,000 shareholders.

One of the best performances of the week was Good Relations, an original member of the USM back in November 1981. Last week it announced a 90 per cent leap in pretax profits to £500,000 - some £50,000 above the most optimistic market predictions.

Mr A. bad performance during a period of recession. Mr Anthony Good, chairman and founder, says he has been forced to turn business away. Among its leading clients are Philips Lamps, Avis, the car rental group, and Thomas Cook, the travel agents.

Last week it also bought Abel Hadden Associates, the London-based consumer public relations consultants, for £70,000. To pay for the acquisition it is issuing an extra 35,000 shares. The group is also proceeding with a share option scheme to offer more incentives to its executives.

Benson's Crisps, the result of a management buyout from the now defunct Empress Products, is soon to make its USM debut. Brokers Capel-Cure Myers are

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Par	Buy	Yield	Price	Flat	GRV
DEBTENURE STOCKS						
Alfred-Ly.	7	88/93	75	9.50	11.23	
Banc	7	87/92	81	10.09	11.45	
BICC	7	85/90	77	10.18	11.34	
Blue Circle	9	92/97	84	10.73	11.32	
Commerzbank	8	85/90	85	11.14	12.15	
Delta Gp.	10	95/99	89	11.54	12.15	
Eng. Prop.	5	87/92	89	11.58	11.89	
Euroland	8	85/90	80	11.58	11.87	
F.F.F.I.U.	7	89/92	77	9.83	11.25	
Land Secs.	8	89/91	80	11.25	11.65	
M&P	12	101	101	11.89	12.24	
Thames	10	91/96	90	11.89	12.24	
UNSECURED LOANS						
Alfred-Ly.	7	90/98	71	10.83	11.76	
BICC	7	92/97	85	12.80	12.80	
Banc	7	90/95	78	11.14	12.15	
Burnham Oil	8	91/96	79	12.23	13.47	
Euroland	8	85/90	80	11.58	11.87	
Land Secs.	7	89/91	77	9.83	11.25	
Land Secs.	8	89/91	80	11.25	11.65	
Land Secs.	12	101	101	11.89	12.24	
Thames	10	91/96	90	11.89	12.24	
CONVERTIBLE LOANS						
BICC Gp.	9	01/08	152	5.878	6.5	
Banc	7	90/95	78	11.14	12.15	
Burnham Oil	8	91/96	79	12.23	13.47	
Euroland	8	85/90	80	11.58	11.87	
Land Secs.	7	89/91	77	9.83	11.25	
Land Secs.	8	89/91	80	11.25	11.65	
Land Secs.	12	101	101	11.89	12.24	
Thames	10	91/96	90	11.89	12.24	

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BCCI	10 1/2 %
Consolidated Crds.	10 1/2 %
C. Hoare & Co	10 1/2 %
Lloyds Bank	10 1/2 %
Midland Bank	10 1/2 %
Nat Westminster	10 1/2 %
TSB	10 1/2 %
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Software revolution/Talking and listening

When speaking is easier than hearing

Some 1,500 computer scientists, acoustics engineers, speech researchers and linguists will gather in Boston, Massachusetts, in ten days' time.

They will come together to listen to the presentation of 400 papers under the conference heading of the International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP).

It is the eighth conference to be presented by the US-based Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and it brings together people from many disciplines to discuss advances in the field.

Not surprisingly, the conference is dominated by the computerization aspects of speech and signal processing.

The highly international flavour of the conference also serves as a pointer as to how far the technologists have advanced in cracking that most elusive of problems - the precise definition of speech.

Ever since the carefully-modulated tones of Arthur C. Clarke's HAL computer in 2001: A Space Odyssey first suggested that computers would be capable of speech and, even more importantly, of "listening", it has been a challenge which has captured the imagination.

If only computers could obey oral orders and speak their answers to us, then a lot more of us could probably see some use from them.

Speech output from computers has been around for some time and is relatively simple, compared with understanding speech by computer.

True speech synthesizers - as opposed to the digital recording of a human voice which is then played back - emerged in the mid 1970s with such devices as the Kewell reading machine. This machine could scan a piece of printed matter and synthesize sounds which resembled human speech. It has found a useful home in many US libraries, where it allows blind people access to the written word without recourse to the Braille system.

Similarly, speech synthesis devices have also been supplied as an extra with some computer terminals to aid the partially-sighted. IBM launched such a terminal a couple of years ago and other manufacturers have followed suit.

But the real breakthrough in synthesis devices came from an unexpected quarter.

Texas Instruments introduced a range of teaching aids for children in the late 1970s which included speech synthesis. Among them was the Speak 'n' Spell - by far the most successful commercial application of speech synthesis - a device to help children learn how to spell, albeit in American English.

In fact, the Speak 'n' Spell was the tip of the iceberg for Texas Instruments. It has invested vast resources in researching speech synthesis and recognition as a means of improving interaction between machines and people. The company is a leading manufacturer of chips for speech synthesis applications and supplies other firms working in the field.

Torch, the Cambridge-based UK microcomputer builder, has included a Texas Instruments chip in its business micro, called the Torch. Mr Roy Anderson, the company's software director, is enthusiastic about the use of speech synthesis to make computers easier to use.

'It could be rather embarrassing in an office if the machine always tells people off for getting things wrong'

"We can see a lot of potential for combining speech output and graphics," he said, "but you must be careful how you use speech output. For example, it is not a good idea to use it to highlight errors perpetrated by the computer user. It could be rather embarrassing in an office environment to have the machine consistently telling people off for getting things wrong."

The Torch has been used in experiments into the even more complex speech recognition process. The UK software house, Logica, used the Torch as a front end for its Logos machine - one of the most advanced products of its type. The Logos can recognize so

called "continuous" speech - in other words, it can, with certain limitations, handle the way that human beings speak.

The limitations of the Logos give some indication of the difficulty of speech recognition. The major limitations is the size of the vocabulary it can recognize - around 800 words - and the need to identify the speaker to the system.

The problem of speaker identification is common to all speech recognition devices. The system requires "training" with the person who operates it, so that it can store up a kind of voice print.

The most successful recorded work in this area so far has been done by IBM. It has developed a continuous speech recognizer with a vocabulary of some 1,000 words achieving a reasonably acceptable level of accuracy. However, the system has to know who is speaking to it, and the subject matter; in other words, it needs to know the context of the conversation.

The standard example used by researchers to illustrate this problem is the difference between "the grey tape" and the "great ape". For a computerized speech recognizer to tell the difference between these two phrases, it must be aware of the context. There is no audible difference between the phrases when spoken.

This example raises a question which is being debated with some enthusiasm in speech research. Do you first need to understand what is being said before it can be "recognized", or do you need to recognize the words before the machine can be brought to understand it?

It does depend on the priorities of the application. In the case of a voice-activated typewriter - said by some US pundits to be the direction in which IBM is hoping to go - the priority is in recognizing the words exactly. The actual meaning of the words is not relevant, unless it helps in identifying them.

In the more exciting applications, where a computer can be commanded to follow some task via a spoken word phrase, the words are not all that relevant as long as the machine can "understand" the intent.

Philip Manchester

GPs get just what the doctor ordered



Dr Norman Stoddart, a Nottingham GP, has been appointed the first ICI Computer Fellow by the Royal College of General Practitioners to advise GPs on all aspects of computer use, writes Philippa Toomey. ICI Pharmaceuticals has sponsored this new post and the RCGP chose Dr Stoddart because of his extensive experience with medical programs on the computer in Nottingham where he has a practice with four partners. An RCGP report in 1980 recognized that GPs could benefit greatly from com-

puters by using them during consultations with patients. A terminal could give immediate information on the use and abuse of drugs, differential diagnosis for the patient's condition, appropriate investigations, and guidelines for management of the diagnosed disease. Dr Stoddart will now keep doctors informed on computers through a series of regional college meetings and seminars. A secretariat has been set up at the Royal College to support his work and to ensure that he is accessible to doctors.

The games people play

Armageddon in your living room



Why wait for the Third World War when you can enjoy all the excitement of the nuclear holocaust in the comfort of your own home? Britain's growing army of home computer enthusiasts need no longer confine their video wars to space. Nukewar, for instance, simulates a confrontation between two super-powers. You must "defend your country by massive espionage efforts or by building jet fighter bombers, missiles, submarines, and anti-ballistic missiles".

If you like your nuclear combatants to be more specific than two hypothetical "super-powers" then BI Nuclear Bomber may be more to your liking. You are the pilot of a BI bomber on a mission over the Soviet Union says the brochure for Avalon Hill's latest collection of games. "You must fly through stiff Russian defences to the target city, bomb it and return home".

BI Nuclear Bomber is not to be confused with B17 Bomber, the new video game from Mattel, the giant American toy firm, which enables you to take part in a bombing raid over Germany at the height of the Second World War.

Not all the video game nasties are simulations of actual events. For example, Communist Mutants From Space merely challenges you to pick off the alien rods that are falling off the sky in space invader fashion.

The computer generation currently being weaned on such games as Communist Mutants also have a correct interpretation of history. Games like VC (for Viet Cong) will

help here: "You have the task of bringing the civilian population under your protection where the enemy can hide among the people, and where the politics of terrorism and friendship can turn the people you want to save, against you... VC faithfully recreates this struggle in which you can lose without ever being defeated."

A recent survey conducted by the American trade magazine Playmaker found that Americans last year spent more money on video and computer games than they did on records and films put together. Given the enormous number of new releases, it is not surprising that some of them will be near the knuckle.

But if violence is not your bag, there are computer sex games in Strip Poker, two model girls called Susy and Melissa lose their clothes on the turn of the cards. Sex is not new to computer games. America has a magazine devoted to the subject and a

quarterly publication entitled The Dirty Book.

A typical game is Softporn Adventure in which the player must find and seduce three girls in a casino. Money is the key to success. The more the player wins at the tables, the more he can spend at the bar, the greater his attraction to the countless beautiful blondes with Californian suntans who abound in this computerized casino.

Slightly up-market is Interlude which exhorts you to let "electronics whizz David Brown computerize your sex life". No idle piece of titillation this. The serious sex experts at Forum Magazine are all for Interlude.

The women's movement is not entirely happy about this new wave of hi-tech porn and two enterprising feminists have hit back with their own computer game. Love - subtitled, "a game for women by women" - reverses the theme of Softporn Adventure: the women must seduce the men.

There has been opposition to "blue" video games in America. At a recent press conference to launch a game called Custer's Revenge which includes a scene in which a Red Indian woman is raped, the manufacturers faced demonstrators from the National Organization of Women and the Red Indian community.

But the strongest opposition is likely to be from the large video games manufacturers themselves, who are anxious to promote the image of a "family product".

In America, Atari is suing the manufacturers of Custer's Revenge, which runs on Atari's video games centre, and a UK executive of the company "totally disassociated" the firm from the games which it feels are in poor taste.

Eugene Lacey

The author is a staff writer on Computer and Video Games.

Letter

Head in the sand

From Derek Friend, principal lecturer in statistics, School of Social Sciences and Business Studies, The Polytechnic of Central London: This school has had a trickle of students arriving with a knowledge of computer studies. With the advent of the micro-computer in schools and homes, this trickle should become a flood. Your leader on computing suggests that what happens in the future depends on local authorities. From my personal experience it also depends on the attitude of head teachers.

My son's school has a large number of micro-computers. My son is in his fifth term but has yet to be taken into the computer room by a teacher to use a computer. The headmaster refuses to provide a course so that children can enter O-level computer studies in the fifth year. I have sophisticated computer equipment in my home and I have sufficient knowledge of computing to teach my son to O-level standard. I have tried to enter my son as a private candidate. The Associated Examining Board accept that there is a demand, but the large increase in home computers was not envisaged when it drew up examination regulations for computer studies.

At present a candidate for computer studies has to be registered at a centre and the practical work (which carries 20 per cent of the O-level marks) marked by the centre. When the practical work is done at home this obviously poses a problem - has the work been all done by the parent?

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Going it alone

Turning the tables
on a computer

Peter Kyle is a chartered accountant who has twice in the last five years been made redundant by companies where a computer was brought in to streamline operations.

Mr Kyle, however, does not blame the computer for his misfortunes - in fact, he sees the computer giving him a chance to avoid redundancy a third time.

Thanks to his efforts to understand the new technology, he is now operating a one-man computer accounting service to small firms near his home in Sanderstead, south London.

He has been a systems accountant working with the computer department of a large department store, and later, after five months' unemployment, with a small but rapidly growing life assurance company.

In his first job, he says, it was office politics rather than the computer that lost him his job during a reorganization. In the second, his firm was taken over by a bigger company that simply did not need an extra accountant.

But more and more small firms and professional practices, he reasons, do need extra help with book-keeping - whether or not they have accountants. So from his home, Mr Kyle is operating Barrowsfield Computer Services (named after the house), a one-man computer bureau based on his Tandy Model One microcomputer system.

How then, after his two experiences of redundancy involving computerized firms, does he see his own computer horizons?

"I'm beginning to see the computer as giving me an element of freedom, providing I can get the message across," Mr Kyle says. The freedom is that of "being one's own business", and the message is that "the computer can do a very simple and effective job without the sort of complexity that has been attached to it in the past".

What happened is that having learnt about and worked with computers in his job, he bought a rather basic machine three years ago. He has been adding to it ever since. The assurance company, however, had a manual accounting system when he joined it, although later he persuaded them to buy a computer - the same model as his own.

Mr Kyle said: "I had been pottering in and out of computer shops for some time because home computers were coming in. Initially I was

interested only in learning more, but in the summer of 1979 I actually put one of our company's jobs on my micro. Business was increasing so fast there was no other way of coping other than hiring more staff."

"Later that year, the firm got the same model. I then found myself running my own computer to develop the program, then running them at the office and also bringing work home and doing it on my computer."

In late 1981, without a job once more, it was to his own computer that he eventually turned.

Not that Mr Kyle's Tandy has ceased to be a home computer. It helps with the letting of a bungalow he owns in the New Forest. "I have a word-processing programme for the computer and all I need to do when somebody wants details of the property is to pull up the standard letter, type in their name and address and - there's the letter off to them", he said.

He is also accountant for his local church, All Saints, Sanderstead, and recently was able to produce annual accounts within days of the bank statements being available.

"We have around 100 items of analysis that's about 10 headings for different kinds of giving, there's another 10 transactions to do with the hall, and about 30 headings for different sorts of expenditure."

"I just entered it all in transaction order, then told the thing to sort it out in account number order and then, 10 minutes later, I knew how much had been given or spent on each account. To keep track of all those on a manual system used to be really hairy."

He acknowledges that some small business people will acquire microcomputers themselves, and so may not need computer bureau services. On the other hand, he says, some would be unable to keep a microcomputer fully loaded, and "there are an awful lot who don't want the bother".

But, I asked, is there not some prospect that the twice-redundant Mr Kyle and his computer services bureau might now help put other people out of work?

Mr Kyle said: "Very often what the computer can do is something you wouldn't hire anyone to do anyway - you would just try to fit it in with everything else. If the computer can get on with it without your bothering, that's fine."

Ross Davies

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- Secretary.

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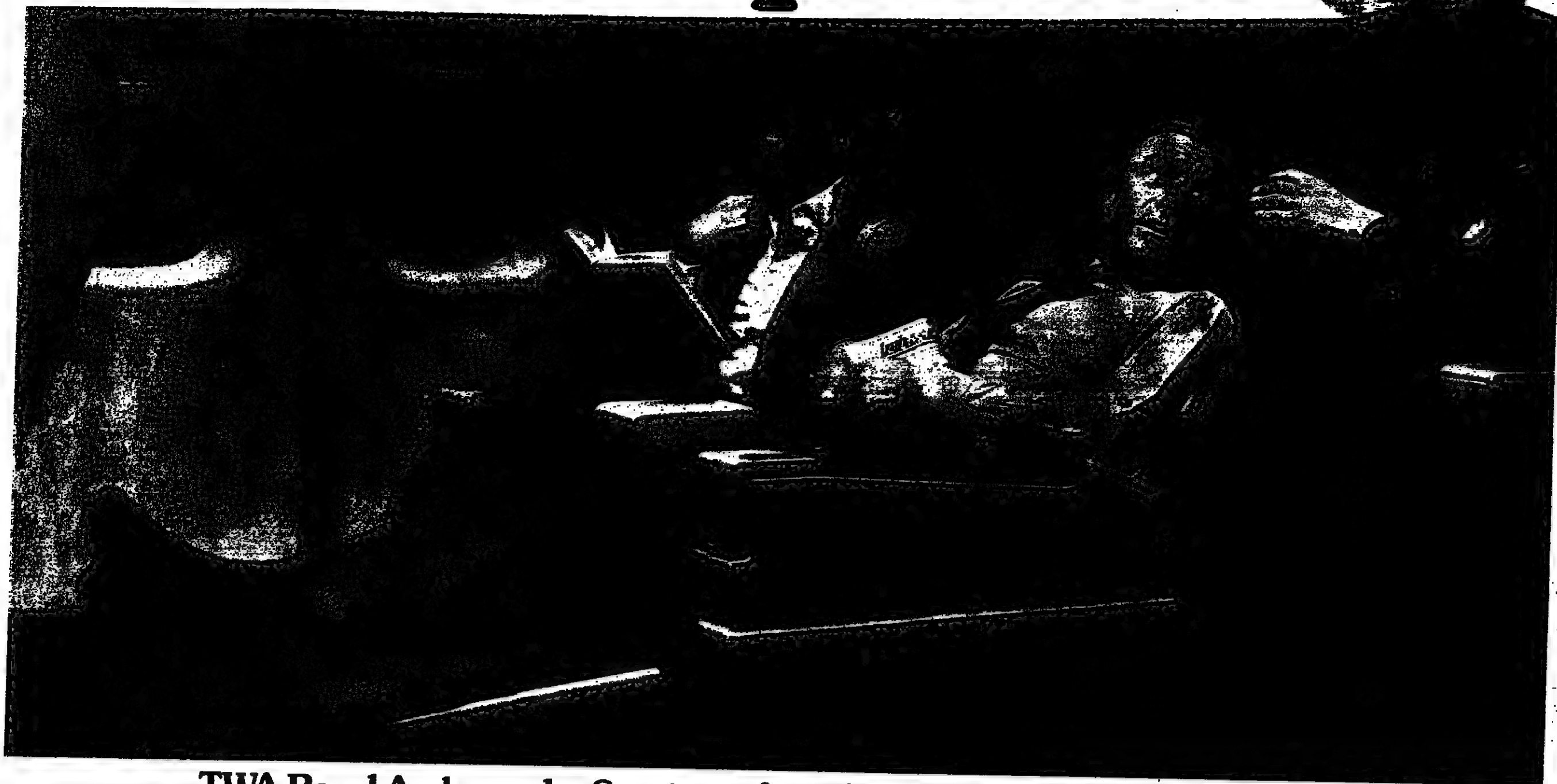
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Saint Cyrien flounders in Longchamp mud

From Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent, Paris

Chiquette Head was disconsolate at Longchamp yesterday after her 100th start on favourite Saint Cyrien. The 10-year-old, trained by Claude Guéguen, was the only one of the 15 starters to finish the Prix de Fontainebleau. The race was won by the 11-year-old, trained by Claude Guéguen, who was the only one of the 15 starters to finish the Prix de Fontainebleau. The race was won by the 11-year-old, trained by Claude Guéguen, who was the only one of the 15 starters to finish the Prix de Fontainebleau.



Freddie Head: "The ground was disastrous."

Freddie Head, who is now trained by Claude Guéguen, was the only one of the 15 starters to finish the Prix de Fontainebleau. The race was won by the 11-year-old, trained by Claude Guéguen, who was the only one of the 15 starters to finish the Prix de Fontainebleau.

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National win for Bit of a Skite

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The bookmakers definitely got the better of the exchanges at Kempton yesterday in the daily skidding handicap. The prices of the first five winners were 7-1; 10-1; 10-1; 10-1; 10-1. Wagoner, who got Peter Walwyn off the mark this season, looked a budding stayer in the making. He did well to hold off the challenge of the 11-year-old, trained by Claude Guéguen, who was the only one of the 15 starters to finish the Prix de Fontainebleau.

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Punters plunge into a bottomless pit

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The bookmakers definitely got the better of the exchanges at Kempton yesterday in the daily skidding handicap. The prices of the first five winners were 7-1; 10-1; 10-1; 10-1; 10-1. Wagoner, who got Peter Walwyn off the mark this season, looked a budding stayer in the making. He did well to hold off the challenge of the 11-year-old, trained by Claude Guéguen, who was the only one of the 15 starters to finish the Prix de Fontainebleau.

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A peck of troubles for the woodpecker

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Well, that must be the case that after tonight we shall be clear on the fate of the classic answer to the southpaw in the big right and while Bruno can double up an opponent with a left hook to the ribs his best punch is the full weight of his 150 lb plus could be in for the night of Neilson lying stretched out on the floor with the doctor trying to bring him to his senses in more ways than one.

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Bruno unbending as oak

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England win but let title slip

By Sydney Friskin

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Warwick

Draw Advantage: low numbers best	2.15 AYLESFORD STAKES (3-y-o maiden c & g; 2690s; 1m) (25 runners)
1	100 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
2	101 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
3	102 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
4	103 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
5	104 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
6	105 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
7	106 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
8	107 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
9	108 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
10	109 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
11	110 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
12	111 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
13	112 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
14	113 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
15	114 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
16	115 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
17	116 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
18	117 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
19	118 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
20	119 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
21	120 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
22	121 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
23	122 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
24	123 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
25	124 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17

Wetherby

Draw Advantage: low numbers best	2.00 EIGHTHURDLE (2m) (11 runners)
1	100 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
2	101 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
3	102 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
4	103 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
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A chasm to cross

By Paul Harrison

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Real's top form is opportune

Paris (AFP) - Clubs with an interest in the semi-final round of the European cup competitions met with mixed fortunes as they warmed up for the contest.

Warwick selections

By Michael Phillips

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Today's fixtures

7.30 Unless stated First division Coventry v Nottingham Forest. Southampton v Brighton. Swindon v West Ham.

Motor racing

7.30 Unless stated First division Coventry v Nottingham Forest. Southampton v Brighton. Swindon v West Ham.

Chepstow

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1	100 AIR CADDY (Wagoner 8-0) R Curry 17
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Edited by Peter Dear

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore (1), 7.30 Terry Wogan (1), 10.00 Jimmy Young (1), 12.00 Musical While You Work (1), 12.30 Judith Chalmers (1) including 2.2 Sports Desk, 2.30 Ed Stewart (1) including, 3.2 Sports Desk, 4.00 David Hamilton (1) including 4.2, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00 John Dunn (1) including 6.45 Sports and Classified Results (1) only, 7.30 Hubert Gregg says I Call it Style, 8.30 Folk on 2 (1), 9.30 Wits and (1), 9.57 Sports Desk-10.00 The Law Game, 10.30 Brian

Radio 1

Radio 1

5.00 Adrian John with The Early Show
7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates.
11.30 Dave Lee Travis, including 12.30
Newswatch. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30
Eddie Powell, including 5.30 Newswatch.
7.0 Frontline. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00
John Peel. 12.00 Close. VHF RADIOS
and 2: 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.50pm
With Radio 1. 12-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

8.00am Newswatch. 8.30 Jazz for the Asylum
9.00 World News. 7.00 Twenty-Four Hour

[illegible]

Opavitz, 2.25 Woman in Love, 3.00 WK
News, 3.05 News about Brain, 3.15 The W
Topic, 3.30 Discovery, 4.45 Financial New
4.55 Reflections, 5.00 World News, 5.
Twenty-four Hour News Summary, 5.45
World Today.

All Times in GMT

Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 V
MHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/251
VHF, 94.9MHz. World Service t

TSW

As London except 9.30am Young
Rumour, 10.25 Prime Hist-act, 10.40-
11.30 Writer Extra, 12 News, 10

ULSTER

As London except 10.30am News, 10.30am
Stories of Professor K. L. 10.35 Falc
10.40-11.00 C. 11.05-11.30
11.35-11.50 News, 11.55-12.05
1.22-1.30 Car. 1.35-1.40 Loca
F. 1.45-1.55 C. 1.55-2.05
6.00 News, 6.05-6.15 News, 6.25 Sound
C. 6.30-6.40 News, 6.45-6.55
7.15-7.30 News, 7.35-7.45
7.50-8.00 News, 8.05-8.15
News, 8.20-8.30

[illegible]

EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly (Mon-Fri 10-6, Sat 10-5, Sun 12-5) **Paintings** by Sir John Everett Millais, 1835-1869. **Paintings** by Sir John Everett Millais, 1835-1869. **Paintings** by Sir John Everett Millais, 1835-1869.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, Brompton Road, London SW3 (Mon-Fri 10-6, Sat 10-5, Sun 12-5) **Paintings** by Sir John Everett Millais, 1835-1869. **Paintings** by Sir John Everett Millais, 1835-1869. **Paintings** by Sir John Everett Millais, 1835-1869.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY 44 Old Bond Street
London W1
Tel: 01-479 3094

ANTHONY & OFFY 9 & 10 Old Bond Street
London W1
Tel: 01-479 3094

BANKSIDE GALLERY 44 Northampton Road
London SE1
Tel: 01-479 3094

BRITISH LIBRARY 101, Strand
London WC2R
Tel: 01-479 3094

BRITISH PRINTS 1650-1850
101, Strand
London WC2R
Tel: 01-479 3094

THE FIRST WATKINS
101, Strand
London WC2R
Tel: 01-479 3094

WILLIAM WATKINS GALLERY
101, Strand
London WC2R
Tel: 01-479 3094

[illegible][illegible]

Voucher scheme rejected in Tory report

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The specialist group set up to produce education policy proposals for the Conservative election manifesto has rejected the idea of an education voucher scheme, which Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, and other ministers are keen to promote.

In findings that will disappoint and embarrass Sir Keith, the 12-member group has concluded that even an experimental voucher scheme, a commitment to which had been expected in the manifesto, should not be attempted, and that if money is available it should be spent elsewhere.

It suggests as an example help for groups of parents to take over village schools which might otherwise be closed. That will be of some consolation to Sir Keith, who has put forward a similar idea in a paper to the Cabinet's family policy group.

The education policy group was one of several established by Sir Geoffrey Howe last summer to "identify programmes and measures for the second term of office of the present administration".

It was chaired by Lord Belfrage and composed of academics, local government representatives, educationalists and four MPs - Sir William van Straubenzee, a former education minister (Wokingham), Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing, North), Mr James Pawsey

Report details, page 2

20 hurt and 33 arrested as football fans riot

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

Twenty people, five of them policemen, were taken to hospital at Blackburn yesterday when a second-division football match turned into a riot. Police made 33 arrests.

The game was stopped for 16 minutes as fans climbed on to a stand at Ewood Park, the home of Blackburn Rovers, and hurled lumps of asbestos sheeting on to the terracing.

They ignored pleas from Frank Casper, manager of the visiting Burnley team, who told rioters over the public address system: "You are a disgrace to Burnley Football Club and we don't want to see you at Turf Moor any more."

A crowd of 13,431 were watching the game when trouble suddenly broke out. A smoke

bomb was tossed on to the pitch and Terry Genoe, the Blackburn Rovers goal-keeper, was struck by a bottle.

Then a group of Burnley supporters, angry that their bottom-of-the-league team was trailing behind the home team by one goal to nil, clambered over roof supports and began punching and kicking holes in the terrace covering.

Fans stumbled over each other in panic as they tried to escape the missiles from above. As ambulancemen moved in to help the injured Mr David Hutchinson, the referee, led off the team.

Control was regained only when police, reinforced by dog patrols, finally baton-charged the rioting fans.

Far from the throngs of the jet age

The stiffness of fells, forest, lake and shore was caught by the tele-photo lens of Brian Harris, our photographer, yesterday as a hot-air balloon drifted delicately above the waters of Windermere. While airports were thronged over the holiday with tourists hunting Continental sun and the receding snows, a more stately form of transport was on show for a two-day meeting at Holker Hall, near Grange-over-Sands. Some of the largest hot-air balloons in the country were among the craft which emerged for the event.

Germans, young and old, march against the bomb

From Michael Binyon, Cologne

They came here in their thousands, converging on the vast central square from all points around the city and milling about beneath a sea of flags, banners and placards, the young and the old, hippies and communists, women with children in pushchairs, respectable burghers in dove-grey coats and pipe-smoking veteran campaigners in berets and thick woollen jerseys.

"I am glad to tell you that 50,000 Easter marchers are now in this square", a voice boomed out from the two big loud-speaker stands beside the wooden platform at one end. A cheer rose from the vast crowd, most of whom had been marching since the morning. Some had brought guitars, rucksacks and the usual impediment of protest demon-

ON PAGE 6

strations and had spread themselves out on the tram-lines, resting plastic cups of red wine on the cobbles.

Almost everyone wore a badge of some kind - mostly the familiar blue and white CND symbol with a dove of peace above it. But almost every other cause was represented: women groups, campaigners against the forthcoming census, Greenpeace opponents of the seal culls, Greens, young socialists, Third World liberation movements.

Cologne's large Turkish community was out in force with banners protesting at the impending deportation from Germany of various Turks under sentence in Turkey. Greek anti-nuclear protesters had their banners, Eritreans handed out leaflets on their

seemed to think the occasion an extension of February's official carnival as he had made up his face like a cat - no one could miss the message.

Hundreds of banners denounced the deployment of Nato missiles, demanded an end to the arms race, proclaimed "No More War", "No To Reagan's Nuclear Dreams". And there were plenty of symbols - a large wooden horse marked "Tory 1983" which opened up to show hundreds of white crosses in a cemetery.

Four people paraded around in outsize Punch and Judy masks of President Reagan, Chancellor Kohl, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, and Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian leader, each wearing grotesque nuclear missile for hats.

Before the speeches, there

were the protest songs. A woman with a clear, powerful voice sang a sombre and moving anti-nuclear ballad. "I had hoped - and I really believed - that Hiroshima would never return. I had hoped you would weary of Auschwitz", the chorus ran. The close-packed crowd listened some perched up in the plane trees.

Like others, I melted away after a while, and made for the stand offering "Nicaraguan coffee". It tasted suitably strong and sharp. Meanwhile, one of Germany's highest Easter rallies passed off without incident and only a discreet police presence. The speeches could still be heard half way across the city. The speakers hope their voices will carry all the way to Bonn and Washington.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New Exhibitions
A Dig into the Past: work by Development Corporation archaeologists in Milton Keynes. Central Library, Milton Keynes: Mon to Wed 9 to 6, Thurs and Fri 9 to 8, Sat 9 to 5 (until April 30).
Work by David Hack Nick Sheath and Mike Owens. Abbey Mill Gallery, The Broadway, Winchester: Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon; (from today until April 30).

Last chance to see
Cadbury's National Exhibition of Children's Art. Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens Belfast: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 1 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends today).
Sculpture prints and drawings by Jack Waldron. Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, Lichfield Street, Walsall: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4.45, closed Sun; (ends today).
Music
Recital by Margaret Gundars (horn) and Jamie Clarke (piano). St

Martin-in-the-Fields. Trafalgar Square, 1.05.
International Piano Series performed by Wynne Van Smerongen. St Margaret's, Lombury, EC2, 1.10.
Cello recital by Paul Tortelier. Fairfield Hall, Park Lane, Croydon, 1.05.
Concert by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra. Town Hall, Cheltenham, 7.30.

Talks, lectures, films
English Drawings from the Courtauld Institute, by Anne Lyles, 11.30. Please note: animal sculpture - an introduction, by Anne Pearson, 1.15; both at British Museum.
The Victorians (1): Fallen Women and the Feminine Ideal, by Lynn Hunt, Tate Gallery, 1.
Dinosaurs, by Joyce Pope, Natural History Museum, 3.
Guided tour of the Wallace Collection, Manchester Square, W1, 1.
Walks
Alleys and Courtyards of the City, meet Mansion House Underground, 11 am.
History and Archaeology of Roman London, meet outside Museum of London, 2.30 pm.
Ghosts of the West End, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30 pm.
Mysterious Interiors of Hidden London, meet Holborn Underground (Kingsway exit), 10 am.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,095

- ACROSS**
- 1 Travelling teacher of drama? (5-5).
 - 9 City side in no-score draw (6).
 - 10 Clean up, in other words, inflict retribution (8).
 - 11 On trial, a change of mind (8).
 - 12 Gang were triumphant (4).
 - 13 Indulge in horseplay with a mule and a mudlark (10).
 - 15 Issue half the capital to the city (7).
 - 17 The sort of pump you put your foot in (7).
 - 20 The Lorelei's diamond (10).
 - 21 Card game's turned into bridge (4).
 - 23 Heaven is here, and others kept out (8).
 - 25 Made no difference with one about to become inspired (8).
 - 26 Pacific ocean's last to be involved in icier disturbance (6).
 - 27 Worrying about a ship and crew. Buck? (10).
- DOWN**
- 2 Food is best with bib (6).
 - 3 Ask no money for betrayal (4.4).
 - 4 Captious Cato promises to pay (10).
 - 5 Girl, in time, becomes mean (7).
 - 6 It's not so hard to hold back an army (4).
 - 7 Move S.R.N. after mistake (8).
 - 8 Double equalizer, very well off with one sort of money (7-3).
 - 12 Rent bicycle out, left out of communication (10).
 - 14 Another pupil gets in a muddle, like Topsy (10).
 - 16 Beggar rests his head on a boat (8).
 - 18 A retreat to give others scope (4-4).
 - 19 One who makes a shape turn to dust (7).
 - 22 Fighting in case... (6).
 - 24... every one is right out of range (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,094

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

New books - paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published last week:
Cliffing, Power and Policy in the USSR, edited by T.H. Rigby, Archie Brown and Peter Reddaway (Macmillan, £3.95).
Chattering in the Wreckage, by John Mortimer (Penguin, £1.95).
Diary of a Young Man, by Philip Ziegler (Penguin, £2.50).
Rabbit in Hat, by John Updike (Penguin, £1.95).
The Last Days of Pompeii, new edition edited by D.A. Farmer (Penguin, £2.95).
The Meeting at Telgte, by Gunter Grass (Penguin, £2.25).
The Rebel Angels, by Robertson Davies (Penguin, £2.95).
The Temptation of St Anthony, by Gustave Flaubert, translated and introduced by John Gattuso (Penguin, £1.95).
The Unforgotten Prisoner, by R.C. Hutchinson (Penguin, £3.95).
Voices in the Garden, by Dirk Bogarde (Granada, £1.95).

Charity bike ride

Registration starts today for the London to Brighton Bike Ride in aid of the British Heart Foundation which takes place on Sunday, June 26.
Send see to London to Brighton Bike Ride, Bike Events, PO Box 75, Bath, Avon BA1 1BX (if you live in London, in person at the London Bicycle Club, 41-43 Floral Street, Covent Garden, London WC2).

Roads

London and South-East: Old Bond Street, City of London, one way southbound from Wrenwood to the Thames. Temporary diversion for northern traffic. M11: Northbound reduced to one lane N of new M25 intersection at Loughton. A259: Temporary signals at Boxhill Road, St Leonards, East Sussex.
Midlands and East Angles: M54: Lane closures on Telford by-pass, A1: Lane closures between Conington and Sawtry, Cambridgeshire. M1: Lane closures on Northern carriageway and junction slip-roads between junctions 27 and 28, near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.
Wales and West: A4042: Delays of junction 26 of M4, Newport, Gwent. M5: Northbound exit slip-road closed at junction 25 (Trunton). M5: Lane closures between junctions 10 (Cheltenham) and 12 (Gloucester).

UDR appeal

An appeal has been set up to help widows and dependants of part-time Ulster Defence Regiment soldiers killed or injured in Northern Ireland. Contributions may be sent to: UDR Benevolent Fund Appeal, HQ Ulster Defence Regiment, Ligoniel, Co Antrim, Northern Ireland.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.77	1.69
Belgium Fr	26.25	24.55
Canada \$	1.77	1.69
Denmark Kr	13.15	12.45
Finland Mk	3.45	3.25
France Fr	11.07	10.57
Germany DM	3.70	3.51
Greece Dr	128.00	118.00
Hongkong \$	10.25	9.70
Ireland Pt	1.17	1.11
Italy Lit	216.00	207.00
Japan Yen	372.00	352.00
Netherlands Gld	4.15	3.95
Norway Kr	11.04	10.44
Portugal Esc	153.00	139.00
South Africa R	1.79	1.62
Spain Ptas	202.00	192.00
Sweden Kr	11.48	10.88
Switzerland Fr	3.17	3.00
USA \$	1.51	1.46
Yugoslavia Dnr	116.00	109.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to remittance charges and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT closed up 4.1 on Thursday at 655.1. New York: The Dow Jones industrial index closed down 13.39 at 11,130.

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Weather forecast

A depression over Scotland will move slowly SE as a trough of low pressure moves near England

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England: Mist or fog patches clearing, showers developing, more persistent rain later; wind light to moderate; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F), after early frost.
East Angles, Midlands, E, central N England: Mist or fog patches clearing, showers developing, some heavy and wintry, also sunny intervals; wind W, light; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F), after early frost.
Channel Islands, SW England: Sunny intervals, showers, more persistent rain by midday, turning showery again later; wind SW, light; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F), after early frost.
Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, showers, some heavy and wintry; wind SW, light; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F), after early frost.
Berwick, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland: Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, showers, some prolonged, heavy and wintry; wind variable, light; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F), after early frost in places.
Moory Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, showers, some heavy and wintry; wind E, light; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain in most parts, sleet or show over high ground; some sunny intervals; rather cold with strong easterly winds.
SEA PASSAGES: North Sea/Wind SW, moderate, sea slight. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW backing S, moderate, increasing strong; sea slight, becoming rough; St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, mainly SW, light or moderate; sea slight.

Ferry disruption

Cross-Channel ferries to and from Folkestone could be disrupted today because of industrial action by French seamen. Check sailings with your operator.

The papers

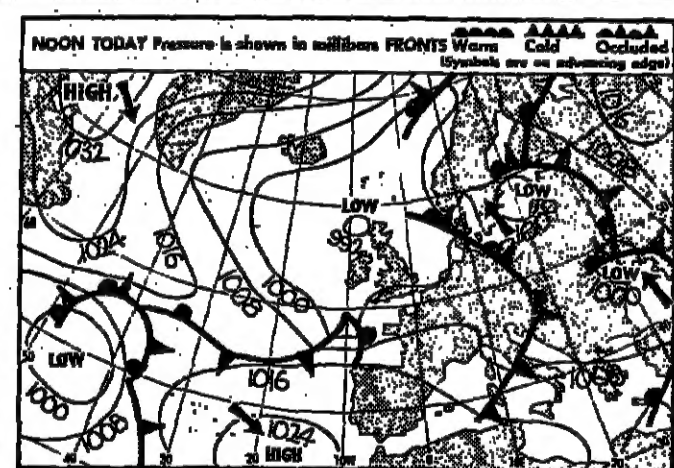
"The days when the Royal Navy press-ganged men into service as sailors are long gone, but what happened to the troopship Korea is a modern equivalent", says the Daily Mirror. "The seamen's union is rightly annoyed, but that does not mean it would be right to call a worldwide strike... it would not hurt the Government, only the seamen themselves and their customers."

Stamp prices

The price of a basic first-class stamp rises today from 15p to 16p. The price of a second-class stamp remains unchanged at 12p.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday's highest day temp: Torquay, 16C; Lowest day temp: Glasgow, 10C. Highest night temp: London, 12C; Lowest night temp: Glasgow, 5C.



High tides

Location	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.28	8.1	7.53	8.0
Aberdeen	7.11	8.1	7.37	8.1
Aberystwyth	12.20	10.4	12.43	9.9
Belfast	8.07	2.9	8.54	2.8
Birmingham	12.05	9.6	12.28	9.3
Cardiff	11.18	4.3	11.22	4.3
Cardigan	10.49	5.3	10.54	5.1
Carmarthen	10.48	5.3	10.54	5.1
Glasgow	8.29	4.3	8.48	4.0
Grimsby	5.35	5.5	5.54	5.3
Holyhead	4.07	4.4	4.59	4.1
Isle of Man	11.27	8.8	11.24	8.8
Larne	8.42	4.3	8.97	4.5
Lisbon	4.32	5.3	5.37	5.0
Lowestoft	3.16	2.1	3.27	2.0
Malpas	5.47	4.0	6.05	3.8
Marazion	10.59	5.2	11.06	5.1
Merseyside	11.12	2.2	11.07	4.3
Montserrat	10.51	1.3	11.04	1.3
Portsmouth	11.22	1.2	11.24	1.3
Southampton	11.22	1.2	11.24	1.3
St Helier	4.54	4.9	5.19	4.7
Swansea	4.45	3.7	4.59	3.5
Torquay	8.00	4.2	10.25	4.1
Wexford	5.57	5.5	5.62	5.3

Time measurements in mean time - GMT.

Around Britain

Location	Sea	Wind	Temp	Humidity
South coast	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
West coast	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
North coast	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
East coast	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
London	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Birmingham	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Cardiff	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Glasgow	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Edinburgh	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Manchester	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Liverpool	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Nottingham	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Leeds	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Sheffield	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Blackpool	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Southampton	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Portsmouth	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Wexford	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Torquay	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
St Helier	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Swansea	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Cardigan	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Cardiff	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Birmingham	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
London	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
North coast	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
West coast	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
South coast	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4

Abroad

Location	Sea	Wind	Temp	Humidity
Algeria	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Amman	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Athens	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Bombay	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Buenos Aires	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Calcutta	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Cairo	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Canton	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Cebu	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Colon	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Hankow	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Hong Kong	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Kobe	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
London	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Lyons	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Manila	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Medan	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Montevideo	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Osaka	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Panama	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Paris	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Perth	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Rangoon	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
San Francisco	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Singapore	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Sourabaya	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Tokyo	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4
Yokohama	3.5	4.5	Bright	5.4